NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT & STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. III....NEW SERIES....NO. 6.] MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1821. [WHOLE NUMBER, 616.

CONCORD, (New-Hampshire,) Printed by HILL & MOORE, Publishers of the Laws of the United States.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

☞ TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid IN ADVANCE.

☞ THREE DOLLARS, if not paid until the expiration of the year.

This last condition, in future, will in all cases be other and a much higher sum than the first, because the loss from it, by bad debts, is so great, that it is the interest of every editor, who is not in a situation to make a profit on his paper, to avoid it as much as possible; and, because, in consequence of the rise in the price of paper, and the expense of publication and the cost of our journal. Perhaps we make present payment the sine qua non, because experience has taught us, that a large number of our subscribers, have much liberal of the opportunity to pay for the paper within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ Hereafter a distinction of 10 per cent. (except where we have accounts open) will be made between those who pay when advertisements are left and those who send them without paying.

Dr. Relf's

Botanical DROPS

The following singular Cures effected by these Drops on persons, may be truly beneficial to the afflicted.

MR. *Charles Starr of Mansfield, Con.* doth certify that his daughter, from her youth in the age of 20 years was severely afflicted with the Salt Rheum and after having tried many medicines to no effect, was prevailed to make trial of Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops, which after admirably taking 3 bottles completed a cure and has not been troubled since. *Mar 14th, 1816.*

Mr. ——, near Boston, was many years afflicted with the Lateral Gravel, which forming together had the excruciating ate of a Wen, he health was severely affected and consequent pain ful. By the advice of a friend she applied for Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops, when to her astonishment the whole of the glands were reduced to their natural size, and he health perfectly restored.

Dr. Eli Wager of Danbury, Con. in a letter to the proprietor, observes—A friend of mine by the ship of your Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops has been cured of a shingles Kind of Fever, which had troubled him many years and considered by all incurable. He wishes it to be made known for the benefit of others, in another letter he observes, your Medicines gain credit daily.

A Lady of Conn. town Mass. at a tender years afflicted with a White Swelling on her knee, had been attended medically for a considerable time without relief. The abstinence of a friend she applied to the properties of these Drops, she perceiving them and the use of Dr. Relf's Medicines, when in that the contraction gave way, the swelling began to subside; in two months the knee was reduced to nearly its natural size, and was able to walk from Cheshireton without the least pain or inconvenience.

Mr. of Cambridge Maine, (witness Cakes Perry, Esq.) 10 years old, was afflicted in manner attended by 3 physicians for almost the little, 7 in number, the result of a fever could get no relief, when on whose one bottle of these drops he was visibly much better in health after taking the second bottle will freely walk exercise, the third the whole of the illness, except one healed, and is able to run about without exertion, and will no doubt on continuance of these medicines be perfectly cured.

A Man of Cornish Maine, (witness Cakes Perry, Esq.) was severely afflicted with blotches, and eruptions similar to the *Morbus* in the north parts; on taking one bottle was perfectly cured.

These Drops are a sudden cure for Salt Rheum, scurvy, Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire, Leprosy, Pimples, Tetter, Ulcers, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when mercury has failed, and Rheumatic Pains and Aches, Swellings and sores be given in children with perfect safety.

Sold by Dr. Relf, Boston, Massachusetts, sole proprietor. N. B. *CONWAY, in the outside printed wrapper.* Price 75 cents per bottle or six bottles for five dollars.

These Drops are prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor W. T. CONWAY, *Chemist,* No. 1 Bumstead Court, Cornhill, Boston; and retail by special appointment by

PHILLIPS, MOORE,

and more Druggists, Bookseller and Traders through out the Union.—Where may be had, all *those justly celebrated and highly esteemed Medicines,* prepared by W. T. CONWAY. Large discount to Country Physicians, Traders &c.

The Grand National Lottery!

FOURTH CLASS....AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

WILL commence drawing in the City of Washington, on the second day of January next, and Tickets will advance one dollar on the 20th of December.—This lottery has the following Capital Prizes, viz:—

One of	35,000 dollars!
One of	10,000 dollars!
Three of	5,000 dollars!
Forty of	1,000 dollars!
Five Hundreds, Hundreds and Tens!	

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. and ☞ *not two blanks to an Prize.*

This Lottery will be completed in 20 drawings, (probably in about sixty days from the commencement of the SEVENTH day of JANUARY next. The great Prizes will be put into the wheel as follows, viz.

6th day,	5,000 dollars.
11th day,	5,000 dollars.
18th day,	10,000 dollars.
21st day,	35,000 dollars.

All the other prizes to be floating from the commencement.

The first five thousand Blanks to be entitled to Ten Dollars each.

☞ TICKETS, $8—HALVES, $4—and QUARTERS, $2—for sale by

BRIDGE & RENOUF,

No. 79, STATE STREET, BOSTON.

☞ Orders for Tickets or Parts of Tickets, enclosing cash, (postage paid) will meet with prompt attention. B. & R. will keep a correct list of Prizes and Blanks, during the drawing, and will receive the Managers' Official List at the conclusion of the drawing.

The following Capital Prizes were sold by BRIDGE & RENOUF, in the 3d class of this Lottery.

No. 10,696,
☞ *Ten Thousand Dollars!*
No. 13,652,
☞ *One Thousand Dollars!*
No. 23,093,
☞ *One Thousand Dollars!*
And a fair proportion of smaller Prizes.
Nov. 25, 1820. *2m

Just received at Hill & Moore's Bookstore, price 75 cents—

A new supply of that excellent school book recently published, the HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—which is highly recommended by some of the first literary gentlemen in New-England.

Worcester's Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern, with an elegant Atlas of superior size—price $1 75.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[Published by Authority.]

AN ACT making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, on account of the Military Service for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to wit:

For subsistence of the army of the United States, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For arrearages on the settlement of outstanding claims, twenty thousand dollars.

For the quartermaster's department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said sums be paid out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, January 17, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Court in the District of Mississippi.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the District Court in the District of Mississippi, heretofore holden on the first Mondays in May and December, shall hereafter hold its regular terms only on the first Monday in January, and July; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

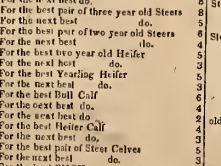
SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every writ, process, subpœna, or recognizance, heretofore, according to law, or the tenor thereof, to either of the aforesaid terms, holden on the first Mondays in May and December, shall be returnable to the next succeeding term of said Court, to be holden on the first Monday in January and July.

Washington, January 11, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

A private act of the same date as above, has passed for the relief of Petley Keyes and Jason Fairbanks, who were the sureties for Samuel Whitney, late a paymaster of militia in the state of New York—who, it will be recollected, acted fraudulently during the late war, and finally put a period to his own existence.

A treaty was ratified by the President on the 8th January, which was concluded on the 11th day of August, 1820, between Benjamin Parke, a Commissioner for that purpose, on the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the Wea Tribe of Indians. By this treaty the Indians cede and relinquish to the United States all the lands reserved by the second article of the treaty concluded at St. Mary's on the 21 day of Oct. 1818—for the sum of $5000, in money and goods, which has been delivered. In this tribe independent of those residing on the Wabash, it is further agreed that the annuity secured to the Weas by the Treaty of St. Mary's, shall hereafter be paid to them at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois.

A Treaty was ratified by the President on the 8th of January, which was concluded on the 5th September, 1820, between Benjamin Parke, a Commissioner for that purpose, and the Chiefs, Warriors and Head Men, of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians. As this tribe is about leaving their settlements on the Wabash, it is agreed that they shall hereafter receive their annuity at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois—&as they wanted assistance to enable them to remove, B. Parke, on behalf of the U. States, has advanced them 2000 dollars, which is to be considered as an equivalent for their annuity for the year 1821.



HILLSBOROUGH ANNUAL FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE Executive Committee of the *Hillsborough Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures,* held their meeting at Goffstown, on the first day of January instant, and appointed the next Annual FAIR and CATTLE SHOW to be holden near the Court House in HOPKINTON on Wednesday the SEVENTEENTH day of OCTOBER next. They agreed to offer the following premiums:

ON STOCK.

For the best pair of Working Cattle	$12
For the next best do.	8
For the best Milch COW	10
For the next best do.	7
For the next best do.	5
For the best FULL, which shall have been owned and kept in the county 6 months previous to exhibition	15
For the next best do.	8
For the best pair of three year old Steers	10
For the next best do.	5
For the best pair of two year old Steers	6
For the next best do.	4
For the best two year old Heifer	5
For the next best do.	3
For the best Yearling Heifer	3
For the next best do.	2
For the best Bull Calf	3
For the next best do.	2
For the best Heifer Calf	3
For the next best do.	2
For the best pair of Steer Calves	3
For the next best do.	2
For the best BUCK	3
For the next best do.	2
For the best EWES	6
For the next best do.	4

ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the best crop of WHEAT on an acre of old ground not less than 20 bushels	10
For the next best do. do.	8
For the best crop of Indian Corn on an acre not less than fifty bushels	8
For the next best do. do.	6
For the next best do. do.	4
For the best crop of potatoes on an acre, not less than 400 bushels	12
For the next best do. do.	8
For the best crop of Peas on an acre, not less than 25 bushels	8
For the best crop of Rye on an acre of old ground, not less than 20 bushels	8
For the best crop of Barley on half an acre, not less than 15 bushels	8
For the best crop of Oats on an acre, not less than 50 bushels	8
For the best net profit from one acre of field tillage	10

ON HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best Cheese	3
For the next best do.	2
For the best piece of dressed Woollen Cloth not less than 10 yards	5
For the next best do. do.	3
For the best piece of all wool Flannel not less than 10 yards.	5
For the next best do. do.	3
For the best piece of Linen Cloth, not less than ten yards	5
For the next best do. do.	3
For the best Woollen Coverlet	5
For the next best do.	3
For the best pair of woollen blankets	5
For the next best do.	3
For the best piece of Cassimere not less than ten yards	5
For the best piece of Woollen Kill Hose	3
For the next best *two pair*	2
For the two best Hats of wool to the Manufacturer	2
For the Clothier who will produce the best specimen of his work	5
For the best suit of Clothes of Household Manufacture, to the wearer	5
For the next best do. do.	3
For the best Ewes on the most profitable rotation of Crops	5

For discretionary premiums to be awarded by the committee 30

In all awards of Second and Third premiums for Agricultural products, the soil and expense of culture to be taken into consideration.

The above premiums are offered for the competition of the people of the County at large; but in all of the finds, and to place the members of the Society on an equal footing with other competitors, no person except members of the Society, will be received and considered as competitors for any of the premiums aforesaid which exceed *three dollars* nor any one premium of one dollar.

The articles of Household Manufacture must not be the same exhibited heretofore nor can any animal to which a first premium has been awarded in this county, be again entered; but one that has received a second or third premium may be entered for the first.

No premium will be awarded on Working Cattle, without trial with the plough, &c.—A committee will be appointed for that particular purpose.

All competitors on stock and Manufactures must enter their names, and the object of their competition, with the Secretary of the Society, and have their animals and articles ready for inspection by nine o'clock, in the forenoon. The Competition for agricultural products only enter any time in the course of the day.

The members of the Society are notified, that their next annual meeting will be at the Court House, in Hopkinton on the day of the Fair and Cattle Show, at one o'clock P. M. at which time the premiums will be declared and paid—the Treasurer's accounts laid before the Society, and the annual election of Officers take place, &c.

The Editors of the Farmers' Cabinet, and Hillsborough Telegraph, and the Editors of the N. H. Patriot and State Gazette, are requested to give the above one or more insertions in their respective papers as soon as may be, and to renew the publication three weeks before the Cattle Show.

By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN PRESCOTT, *Chairman.*
Goffstown, January 1, 1821.

Strafford Show, &c.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the STRAFFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, holden at Barrington on Wednesday, the 24 day of January, A. D. 1821—Voted, That the following Premiums be awarded at the next Annual Meeting and Cattle Show of the Society at least in Dover, on Spaulding's Bridge, in Wolfborough, on Wednesday the 17th day of October next, viz:—

For the greatest improvements made upon any farm in this county, in six months next preceding the said Annual Meeting, with the least use of *Ardens Spirits,* said improvements to be ascertained by a committee for that purpose $25

Every person intending to enter his farm for the above premium, must give notice of such intention to one of the Executive Committee at least six months previous to said annual meeting.

For the best Stud Horse kept in this county at least six months next preceding said Meeting, for the use of Mares 15

For the next best do. 10

For the best pair of working Oxen, not more than eight years old 15

For the next best do. 10

For the best pair of three year old Steers 10

For the next best do. 7

For the best pair of two year old Steers 6

For the next best do. 4

For the best two year old Heifer 5

For the next best do. 3

For the best Yearling Heifer 3

For the next best do. 2

For the best Bull Calf 3

For the next best do. 2

For the best Heifer Calf 3

For the next best do. 2

For the best pair of Steer Calves 3

For the next best do. 2

For the best BUCK 3

For the next best do. 2

For the best EWES 6

For the next best do. 4

ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the best crop of WHEAT on an acre of old ground not less than 20 bushels	10
For the next best do. do.	8
For the best crop of Indian Corn on an acre not less than fifty bushels	8
For the next best do. do.	6
For the next best do. do.	4
For the best crop of potatoes on an acre, not less than 400 bushels	12
For the next best do. do.	8
For the best crop of Peas on an acre, not less than 25 bushels	8
For the best crop of Rye on an acre of old ground, not less than 20 bushels	8
For the best crop of Barley on half an acre, not less than 15 bushels	8
For the best crop of Oats on an acre, not less than 50 bushels	8
For the best net profit from one acre of field tillage	10

ON HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best Cheese	3
For the next best do.	2
For the best piece of dressed Woollen Cloth not less than 10 yards	5
For the next best do. do.	3
For the best piece of all wool Flannel not less than 10 yards.	5
For the next best do. do.	3
For the best piece of Linen Cloth, not less than ten yards	5
For the next best do. do.	3
For the best Woollen Coverlet	5
For the next best do.	3
For the best pair of woollen blankets	5
For the next best do.	3
For the best piece of Cassimere not less than ten yards	5
For the best piece of Woollen Kill Hose	3
For the next best *two pair*	2
For the two best Hats of wool to the Manufacturer	2
For the Clothier who will produce the best specimen of his work	5
For the best suit of Clothes of Household Manufacture, to the wearer	5
For the next best do. do.	3
For the best Ewes on the most profitable rotation of Crops	5

For discretionary premiums to be awarded by the committee 30

In all awards of Second and Third premiums for Agricultural products, the soil and expense of culture to be taken into consideration.

The above premiums are offered for the competition of the people of the County at large; but in all of the finds, and to place the members of the Society on an equal footing with other competitors, no person except members of the Society, will be received and considered as competitors for any of the premiums aforesaid which exceed *three dollars* nor any one premium of one dollar.

The articles of Household Manufacture must not be the same exhibited heretofore nor can any animal to which a first premium has been awarded in this county, be again entered; but one that has received a second or third premium may be entered for the first.

No premium will be awarded on Working Cattle, without trial with the plough, &c.—A committee will be appointed for that particular purpose.

All competitors on stock and Manufactures must enter their names, and the object of their competition, with the Secretary of the Society, and have their animals and articles ready for inspection by nine o'clock, in the forenoon. The Competition for agricultural products only enter any time in the course of the day.

The members of the Society are notified, that their next annual meeting will be at the Court House, in Hopkinton on the day of the Fair and Cattle Show, at one o'clock P. M. at which time the premiums will be declared and paid—the Treasurer's accounts laid before the Society, and the annual election of Officers take place, &c.

The Editors of the Farmers' Cabinet, and Hillsborough Telegraph, and the Editors of the N. H. Patriot and State Gazette, are requested to give the above one or more insertions in their respective papers as soon as may be, and to renew the publication three weeks before the Cattle Show.

By order of the Executive Committee,
JONATHAN MOORE, *Chairman.*
Goffstown, January 1, 1821.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE N. H. PATRIOT.

"HOLMES, CHANDLER, PARROTT."

"There is nothing more true, than that traitors are detested, even by those whom they would serve by their perfidy; and it is well that contempt and disgrace is the sure and just reward of such."

N. H. Sentinel of Jan. 6, 1821.

Every American citizen has a right to canvass freely the characters, conduct and measures of men in official stations; but he is responsible to the public for the exercise of this right, and must await their sentence upon the justice and impartiality of his animadversions. His right, whose object and tendency is to prevent abuses, should never itself be abused, or prostituted to factious purposes. When a man, impelled by honest motives, assails and holds up to public odium the officer whom he believes to have betrayed the public trust, he claims respect for his patriotic endeavors, tho' his opinions may be wrong and his charges unfounded. But when he whose whole political course has been hostile to the best interests of his country, and who, where she was most in danger, nefariously leagued with a band of traitors to deliver her to her enemies shall, to promote some factious purpose, abuse the man who see only crime was fearlessly asserting the right of opinion, he deserves the scorn, contempt and indignation of every one in whose breast still remained one spark of honorable or patriotic feeling.

These remarks are induced by perusing a certain article in the New-Hampshire Sentinel, from which the above sentence is extracted. Among the columns of some of which certain insignificant journals in this state are continually teeming, this is almost without example. Had it been of a piece with the ordinary slanders of the tory contemptible author, it would not have excited observation; for, to notice him an ordinary occasion, requires some condescension than is compatible with even moderate notions of dignity. But when *treason* is charged against honest men, and by those who have themselves been guilty of *treasonable designs,* their insignificance should be no argument for their impunity.

The foul attack upon the official conduct of an upright and honorable citizen, and by a satellite of the infamous Hartford Convention, is too ill grant to pass unnoticed; nor did we suppose that a member or an advocate of such a plot could have had the effrontery to denounce Mr. Parrott as a traitor, to say that his official conduct had covered him with disgrace, or that contempt for such conduct was the common feeling of his constituents. We disagree with Mr. Parrott in his views of the Missouri question. We contend for the right of Congress to impose the conditions of admission, and to refuse admission to any State that shall not, by constitutional provisions, prohibit slavery within her limits; and as we deem slavery the greatest moral, social and political evil that can afflict a community, we contend that every member of Congress entertaining the same opinion, was bound to every honable exertion to prevent its introduction. We claim to contend for these opinions, and for the right of acting in conformity with them, we concede the same right to Mr. Parrott; and can with no more propriety or straight line, that he could arraign us, for fearlessly supporting the dictates of opinion. His vote at the last session was unquestionably wrong; but he acted in right, and just, and honorable, in the conviction of its propriety. Had interest governed him in opposition to his opinions, he would have pursued a different course; for as he was designated by constituents whose abhorrence of slavery is equalled only by its misshiefs, he would not have jeoparded his popularity with them, had he been capable of violating his convictions. His vote against the restriction would procure him no favor with its enemies, that could at all remunerate him for losing that of its friends; and therefore, instead of supporting a charge of treason, is a strong proof of his political integrity and independence, and entitles him at least to the respect of those who do not agree with him.

But for his recent vote, says the despicable author of this scurrilous article, he can have no excuse, after knowing the unanimous sentiments of his constituents. Will any one contend for the absurd position that Mr. Parrott was bound by the unanimous expression of opinion? What to him was this opinion, or the unanimity with which it was uttered, if he viewed the subject differently? The same principle that authorized our legislature to express their opinion *thus unanimously,* authorized Mr. Parrott to express his; and if he be wrong, he claims from them the same indulgence that they could rightfully claim from him, were they mistaken. If Mr. Parrott had pronounced Mr. Mason's report on the Virginia resolutions a recitation of the old federal abuse of the southern people, and had charged him with a *treasonable design to sever the Union,* by *endeavoring to excite sectional animosities;* would Mr. Mason have had the right to repel the charge, and contend for the liberty of expressing his opinions? Undoubtedly: and if Mr. Mason has a right to speak and vote on *one* side of the question, Mr. Parrott has similar rights respecting the *other.*

This vote of our legislature was no instruction to Mr. Parrott; and if otherwise, no equal political obligation was imposed that he would be bound by it. Were the Senators the mere agents of the *States,* as distinct from the agents of the *people,* they might not rightfully vote against their instructions; but being the agents of *both,* they may, like the representatives, pursue their own judgment without control. They are indeed the agents of the States, for the purposes of giving to all the States an equal weight in the national councils, and thereby preventing the small States from being overpowered by the numerical superiority of the larger; but beyond this point their State agency ceases, and like the representatives, they are free to follow the dictates of conscience. Is a Senator punishable for regarding the instructions of his State legislature? In New-Hampshire we know no provision, legal or constitutional, by which a Senator thus delinquent could be called to account; and to talk of a legal duty without a legal sanction is idle. The *impunity* then with which a Senator may disregard his instructions, irresistibly shews that he may disregard them *rightfully.*

In our estimation, the recent vote of Mr. Parrott is another honorable testimony to his political independence. It pieces beyond misrepresentation that he has been to regulate his congressional course by any thing but his own convictions of propriety, and that the unanimous opinion of his constituents could not induce him to act in opposition to his own. The author of such creatures as the author of this article, he would of course disregard, for he is superior to being swayed by any suggestions from such contemptible sources; but the sentiments of his political friends, as expressed by this legislative vote, would have some influence with him, could he descend to count popularity at the shrine of political science. Knowing then the opinion of his constituents, knowing that his opposition to it would forfeit their favor, without procuring him the slightest advantage, in his recent vote a proof positive that he preferred his own approbation to the support or patronage of other men.

Mr. Palmer of Vermont, is mentioned as a worthy example of political integrity, for having respected the sentiments of his constituents in abandoning the ground assumed by him at the last session. Mr. Palmer is doubtless able to defend his conduct, we raise no question about it here; but as his changing his political ground was an example of fidelity to his constituents, with a view to reflect odium upon Mr. Parrott, we say without hesitation, that if his vote was governed by their opinion, or by any thing else, we are persuaded of its rectitude, he is a political coward, a time serving sycophant, who would sail with the current, whichever way it set, and side with the majority, whichever course they pursued. We should heartily despise the legislator whose only guide was the voice of others; for the same facility, the same disregard of private opinion that would induce him to abandon the ground he had taken, to obtain or preserve the favor of his constituents, would induce him to betray them, should their successor offer him the same reward. We hardly deem it becoming in those who have clamored about *dough faces,* to assign Mr. Parrott for having exhibited one of "sterner stuff."

Accompanying this article, is what purports to be a letter from a gentleman to his correspondent, published in a Virginia paper. Concerning this letter, we have our remark to offer. *It never existed. Falsehood glows upon the face of the lie.* The many deliberate falsehoods of the author of this article, concerning State Printing, and many other particulars, are too recent in our memory to authorize our belief in the authenticity of this letter. Until the paper containing it be shewn or pointed out, we shall require some other evidence of its existence than his assertion, we shall pronounce it a downright forgery. It is preposterous to suppose that the southern people, having, as they believe, a valid interest in maintaining their ground in this memorable co troversy, should thus publicly revile their friends and supporters from the north. In question, we have no such, and no nearly balanced, they must feel the value of support, and could hardly expect to gain it by abusing those who give it. This letter may never the less answer; and we shall be readily admitted if when told so by any one entitled to believe.

The author of this article, are deterred, even by those whom they would serve by their perfidy. The every lover of his country will most cordially accede to this sentiment. We do not expect to receive it from a member or creature of the HARTFORD CONVENTION. Well may *the era of good feelings* have arrived, well may the *dough faces* have been forgotten, when those who once *plotted their country's ruin,* can deliberately charge its defenders and friends with perfidy and treason. But if the author of party distinctions would presumpose the toleration of such abuses, we trust in Heaven they are not yet abolished. The American people have retentive memories for every thing, and they will, in a violation of their rights, and certain little precedents of late war may not yet have passed from their recollection. They then saw what traitors dared attempt, and could then estimate, by their sufferings, the mischiefs that traitors might effect. They then saw that a band of traitors, a nest of vipers whom their country had warmed in her bosom, could wickedly plot to betray her to her implacable foe; and with the damning facts yet burning upon their remembrance, they will know how to estimate the pretensions of Union of this band, or any of its infamous tools, when they raise the cry of treason against those who served their country in her hours of peril.

If the author of this article resided, during the late war, in any part of our territory invaded by the British, he would have witnessed many practical illustrations of the truth of his observation. In some of these places, particularly in Maine, to convince such *honorable gentlemen, possessing all the wealth and all the talent and all the learning and all the religion* in their neighborhood, who took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain. As the British soldiers heartily detested treason, tho' committed for their own benefit, they improved every occasion, by horsewhipping, ceiling, ducking and stabbing, to convince such *honorable gentlemen* that the wretch who could desert his own country was an object of contempt in all; and as they were proud of their own patriotism, they were careful to shew their estimatice of such a sentiment, by treating with becoming respect all who manfully opposed them. Now as our author despises treason and stabbing, he may deem himself fortunate in not having resided in an invaded territory during the war; for, as he would undoubtedly have taken the oath of allegiance, he would have had the sweet sort of a British horsewhip, "that it differs not detested, even by those whom they would serve by their perfidy; and that contempt and disgrace are the sure and just reward of such."

As all this abuse of Mr. Parrott, all this unceasing clamor about the Missouri question, is not without object, perhaps our readers may be troubled with a future number.

GRACCHUS.

Claremont, N. H. Jan. 19, 1821.

The United States, VERSUS *State of Virginia.*

An important question concerning State rights, which is mentioned in Governor Clinton's speech, while on the subject of the illegal vending of National Lottery Tickets, is soon to have a hearing and decision before the Supreme Court of United States, at Washington—a question which has caused no little anxiety to the venders of tickets, and grand jurors,—and which drew forth the learned, but *conflicting* opinions of our most eminent gentlemen of the bar.

We find in the proceedings of the Virginia legislature, of the 6th inst. that Mr. Selden, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's communication, at the commencement of their present session, as relates to the citation of that commonwealth to answer a complaint exhibited against it before the Supreme Court of the United States, presented a report which was laid upon the table.

On the following day, this report was read. It is a document occupying near seven columns of a newspaper. The following is the commencement:

"The Committee of the House of Delegates, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as informs the General Assembly, that the Commonwealth of Virginia "is cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden at Washington, on the first Monday in February next, pursuant to a writ of error filed in the Clerk's office of the quarterly session court of the borough of Norfolk, in a cause wherein Philip I. Cohen and Mendz I. Cohen are plaintiffs in error, and the said Commonwealth is defendant, to show cause, if any there be, why the judgment recovered against the said Philip I. Cohen and Mendz I. Cohen, as in the said writ of error mentioned should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in error on behalf," respectfully submit to the consideration of the House of Delegates the following report and resolutions.

"By an act of Congress, power has been given to the corporation of the City of Washington, to authorize the drawing of lotteries, for effecting the improvement of that city. The corporation of the City of Washington have accordingly established lotteries for that purpose; and lottery tickets have been vended and distributed within the jurisdictional limits of the Commonwealth, in open defiance of a positive statute of the Commonwealth, which forbids it.

"The committee are unwilling to believe, that the Congress of the United States, representing as they always should, the justice, the wisdom and the interests of the people, could so far forget the sacred obligations under which they were convened to legislate, as to delegate to the corporation of the City of Washington authority to vend and distribute these tickets through the Union, in open defiance of the constitutional authorities of the respective states; because it is believed that such a delegation of authority is new and unheard of; supported by no experience; justified by no analogy; without example of our ancestors, or rock in the Constitution.

"But, under present circumstances; when the right of the federal legislature to delegate this authority to a corporation is gravely asserted and pertinaciously maintained; when the very authority, in question, is openly claimed to have been actually and rightfully bestowed; and when public men, high in office and illustrious through their rank and talents, boldly question the power of this Commonwealth to repel from her soil by penal sanctions, the disturbers of her law and the spoilers of her public morals; this committee cannot quietly disposed in silence without a deliberate formal surrender of the balance of the Constitution, the integrity of the Union, and the dearest sovereign rights of the people."

This lengthy and learned report concludes as follows

"Resolved, therefore, That the Supreme Court of the United States have no rightful authority, under the Constitution, to examine and correct the judgment for which the Commonwealth of Virginia has been "cited and admonished to be and appear at the Supreme Court of the United States;" and that the General Assembly do hereby enter their most solemn protest against the jurisdiction of that court over the matter.

"Resolved, That the executive department of the government transmit a copy of this Report and Resolutions to each of the counsel employed to appear before the Supreme Court, on behalf of this Commonwealth; and also a copy to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States."

The report was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday, the 22d January.

A SECOND RILEY!

NORFOLK, JAN. 15.

The following narrative was handed to us a few days since, for publication, by Mr. William Anderson, who is the subject of it. We had a long and interesting conversation with him, during which he communicated many facts and circumstances, leaving on our minds an entire conviction, that he has passed through the scenes which he describes.

We will only say, that he is a man of strong though uncultivated mind, of plain and unsophisticated manners, and possesses a very retentive memory, which has enabled him (though debarred the privileges of committing any fact to paper) during this involuntary exile from this country, to keep a register of events and occurrences so correctly, that he is willing to give them to the public under the sanction of an oath—having previously established his claims to credibility. [*Beacon.*

Wm. Anderson, aged 37 years, (son of David Anderson, farmer) a native of this state, was born at Chesnut Level, in Frederick county. About 15th January, 1802, having entered into partnership with George Johnson, (a young man about his own age) son of a farmer of the same name, also residing in Frederick co; they left the place of their nativity for Pittsburg, whence they proceeded, with a number of flat bottomed boats, laden with venison hams, bear skins, flour, whiskey, tobacco, and some cotton, down the Ohio to New-Orleans. Here, having sold their cargo, they purchased a brig called the Betsey, of New-Orleans, navigated by captain George Edwards, and took in a cargo of flour and dry goods, for account of Mr. George Morgan, of New-Orleans, and Mr William Morgan, of New-York, and sailed from that port on the 10th Oct. of the same year, on a trading voyage, for Rio Janeiro, where they disposed of the cargo for specie; thence they proceeded up the Red Sea, and down the Coromandel coast to Canton. On or about the 10th of Oct. 1803, Anderson and Johnson, with four seamen and two negro boys, being ashore, on a fowling excursion, on the Arabian shore, near Maculla, were captured by a party of wild Arabs. Anderson and Johnson were separated from their companions and carried to the Persian Gulf, where they were sold to an Arab, who was the Scheik of Russelkaima, known in that country by the name of Scheik Abdallan, chief of the Wababee Pirates. What became of the seamen and negroes he cannot even conjecture.

After acquiring a tolerably correct knowledge of their language, and becoming useful in military service, they were treated with great kindness, and at the expiration of two years and a half, they were transferred, under strong recommendations, to the Gwicuar, Prince of Guzzerat, residing at Brodera, the chief town of that principality. They were now invested with a command in the army of the Gwicuar, and contended with the forces of the British East India Company, until the death of the Gwicuar; on the succession of his son to the government, he made peace with the English, who demanded that Anderson and Johnson should be given to them.—The demand however was not acceded to.

At this juncture the Mahratta states were engaged in active hostilities against the English, and Anderson and Johnson were sent to join the standard of Pesantro Holkar, one of their chiefs. The Mahratta forces were very successful, until the general pacification of the European continent enabling the English to reinforce their army very considerably, the Mahrattas were unable longer to contend with them, and suffered a total defeat on the 25th of April, 1817, in a general engagement with the British under general Malcolm, on the plains of Meedpoor, in which battle *Johnson was killed.* The Mahratta army being now completely put to the rout, and the English and their allies in full possession of the country, Anderson bethought himself of an expedient to make his escape, and for this purpose disguised himself in the character of a Mahometan pilgrim going to Mecca, and made his escape to Muscat, where he was seized by the Sultan, put on board the East India company's brig Vestal, capt. Walson, and carried to Bombay.

Not finding an American Consul, or American shipping at Bombay, he was compelled to work his passage on board the British East India ship Herfordshire, Capt. Hope, to Canton, and thence to the port of London, where he arrived about 17th or 18th Sept. last, and made known his circumstances to Col. Aspinwall, American Consul at that port, who treated him with great kindness, and sent him home in the ship Henry Clay, Capt. Gaadt, which arrived in Hampton Roads on the 3d inst. whence he came up to this place. He feels filled with gratitude to a kind and merciful providence, that he is once more permitted to tread his native soil, although in a very destitute condition. It is his intention to proceed immediately to the place of his birth, and as soon as circumstances will permit, to publish a correct narrative of the interesting scenes through which he has passed, during an exile of eighteen years in a country where civilization is almost a stranger.—He has ample materials for such a history, which in the hands of a man of erudition, would, he thinks, yield a volume no less gratifying to the historian.

Prosperous situation of Maine.

By the following extract from the speech of Gov. KING, delivered before the Assembly on the 11th inst. it appears that the finances of the new state of Maine are in a very flattering condition.

"Of the loan of twenty-five thousand dollars authorized at the last session, the Treasurer borrowed eleven thousand dollars only, being all that was necessary.

Convention, makes the state debt at this time amount to twenty-five thousand dollars. The receipts into the Treasury, including the eleven thousand dollars borrowed, amounted on the thirty-first day of December last, to thirty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars. And the payments up to that time, to twenty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars—leaving in the Treasury on the first day of January instant, a balance of eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars. The situation of the Treasury will probably admit, under a system of rigid economy in the public expenditures, of the payment of a considerable part, if not all of the debt due from the state within the year; provided the pauper expences and those for criminal prosecutions are not made a state charge: in which case I recommend the passing of a Resolve, authorizing the Treasurer to pay portions of the debt as the condition of the Treasury may from time to time admit.

"Although the salaries of most of the officers have been established at less than half the sum allowed to similar officers in the state from which we have but just separated, no immediate inconvenience has resulted from it; as the persons designated to fill the offices, have accepted their appointments. This early evidence of a disposition on the part of the Legislature to economize the public expenditures, cannot fail to be satisfactory to the people. I cannot however, omit suggesting for your consideration, that the amount paid to salary officers by the State, constitutes but a comparatively minor portion of the State expenses. It is in other and more expensive branches of the government, with their numerous appendages and ramifications, where the want of economy operates most extensively and severely upon the public Treasury, and through the Treasury upon the people. A reduced compensation, where it can be made consistently with a reasonable allowance for services rendered, considering the present reduced price of almost every article, seems not only just and in due proportion, but is almost imperiously required by the state of our finances."

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1821.

SENATE.—Mr *Knight*, a Senator from Rhode Island in the place of the late Hon. Mr *Burrill*, appeared this day, was qualified, and took his seat.

SEDITION LAW.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolutions declaring the late sedition law unconstitutional, and to indemnify those who suffered damages under it—the motion of Mr. *Walker*, of Geo made some days ago, to postpone the resolutions indefinitely, being still under consideration.

Considerable debate took place, on the general principles of the bill, and on the motion of Mr. *Walker*, in which Messrs *Barbour*, *Smith*, *Macon*, *Holmes* of Maine, and *Walker* took a part; when the question on an indefinite postponement was taken, and decided in the affirmative as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Dana, Eaton, Elliot, Gaillard, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, of Lou. King, of N. York, Lanman, Lloyd, Mills, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Smith, Taylor, Tichenor, Van Dyke, Walker, of Geo. Williams, of Tenn.—24.

Nays—Messrs Barbour, Brown, Dickinson, Holmes, of Me. Holmes, of Miss. Johnson of Ken. King, of Alab. Lowrie, Macon, Pleasants, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Stokes, Talbot, Thomas, Trimble, Walker of Alab. Williams, of Miss.—19.

So the Report and Resolutions were *Rejected.*

Mr *Barbour* then gave notice that he should on Monday ask leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Matthew Lyon; and then *the Senate adjourned.*

HOUSE.—Several bills on revolutionary claims were reported.

GOLD COINS.

On motion of Mr. *Whitman*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the subject of revising for a limited time the currency of foreign gold coins in the United States, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing also, for a further limited time, the currency of French crowns and five franc pieces, and also into the expediency of increasing the relative value of the gold which may hereafter be coined at the Mint of the United States.

THE ARMY.

The House then again proceeded to the consideration of the bill for reducing the Military Peace Establishment.

Mr. *Fuller* opposed the bill; and after some remarks in favor of it, and the rejection of an amendment, unfavorable to the views of its friends Mr *Lowndes*, took the floor, and spoke at considerable length against the measure of reducing the army.

Mr *Barbour*, then signified a wish of offering his views on the subject; but as the day had nearly passed a motion to adjourn prevailed. He, of course proceeds in the debate on Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1821.

SENATE.—After disposing of the ordinary business before the Senate, the Bill, *to extend relief to purchasers of the public lands, prior to the 1st July last*, was taken up, & discussed at some length; when Mr *Eaton's* motion, for re-committing the same, in order to introduce several additional clauses, was put and rejected without a division.

Mr *Thomas*, then offered a substitute for the first section of the bill, (not affecting any principle of the bill but intended to render its meaning clearer,) which was ordered to be printed; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. *Rhea*, from the Standing committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill to continue in force "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War" and for other purposes; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Several other reports were made from the standing committees, which will be noticed, when finally acted upon.

REDUCTION THE ARMY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the Military Peace establishment of the United States.

Several amendments were again moved, and generally rejected. Mr. *Barbour*, in favor, and Mr *Mercer* against the bill spoke at considerable length; when the question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading and decided as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs Abbot, Adams, Alexander, Allen of Mass. Allen of N Y Allen, of Tenn. Baker, Ball, Barbour, Bayley, Beecher, Brown, Bryan, Bulfum, Burton, Butler, of N H Campbell, Cannon Clay, Cobb, Cocke, Crafts, Crawford, Culpeper, Cushman, Dane, Denison, Earle, Eddy, Edwards of Con. Edwards of N C. Eustis, Fay Fisher Floyd Foot Garnet Gray, Gross, of N York, Gross, of Penn Guyon, Hall, of N. Y Hall of N C. Hardin, Hendricks, Herrick, Hibshman, Hill, Hobart Hooks, Hostetter, Jackson. Johnson, Jones, of Va. Kendall, Kinsey, Kinsley, Lathrop Lincoln, Livermore, McClay, McCoy, McCreery, McCullough, Mallary, Marchand, Meigs, Metcalf, Monell, Montgomery, R Moore T L Moore Morton, Moseley, Murray, Neale, Nelson of Mass Patterson, Philson, Plumer, Randolph, Rankin, Rhea, Richards Richmond, Ross, Russ, Sawyer, Shaw Silsbee, Sloan, Southard, Stevens, Tarr, Terrell Tomlinson, Tracy Trimble, Tucker of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Tyler, Upham Van Rensselaer, Walker, Warfield, Williams of Va. Williams of N. C. Wood—109.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Archer of Md Baldwin, Bloomfield, Brevard, Brush, Butler of Lou Case, Clark, Cook, Crowell, Cuthbert, Darlington, Davidson, Dickinson, Ford, Fuller, Gorham, Hemphill, Jones of Ten Little, Lowndes, McLane of Del McLane, of Ken- Mercer, S. Moore, Nelson of Va. Newton, Parker Ms. Parker, of Va. Pinckney, Ringgold, Robertson, Rogers, Sergeant, Smith of Md A. Smith of Va. Smith of N C. Storrs, Street Strong of N. Y Simpkins, Smith, N. J. Udree, Wallace, Wendover, Whitman—47.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow, in the following shape, as amended.

ARMY BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the 1st day of May next, the Military Peace Establishment of the United States shall consist of six thousand non-commiss'd officers, musicians, and privates, with a due proportion of field officers & company, according to the present organization of companies, and in such proportions of artillery and infantry as the President of the United States shall direct; and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained in service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the corps of ordnance shall be retained in service, and shall hereafter consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, six captains six first lieutenants, six second lieutenants, and six third lieutenants.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several corps of troops now in service, in such manner as to form and complete the corps to be retained in service under this act, attaching the corps of light artillery to the corps of artillery and the corps of riflemen to the infantry, and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be discharged from the service.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one brigadier general with one aid-de-camp, one inspector general and one assistant adjutant general, there shall also be one adjutant general and quarter master general, with as many assistant deputy quartermasters as the service may require, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall perform all the duties which may be required of them in the quarter master department, and in the department of the commissary general of subsistence, and who shall receive as a compensation for their services, fifteen dollars per month in addition to their monthly pay; & one judge advocate, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, as heretofore prescribed by law; there shall also be a paymaster general, with a salary as heretofore fixed by law, commissary general of purchases with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and one assistant commissary general of purchases, whose compensation shall not exceed two and a half per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and two military storekeepers, to be compensated as heretofore, one commissary general of subsistence, one surgeon general with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum and one apothecary general, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be to each regiment of infantry, and to each battalion of artillery, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one paymaster, one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the topographical engineers, and their assistants, shall be discharged from the service of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge advocate shall keep an office in the City of Washington and in addition to the duties which may be assigned to him by the President of the United States, he shall keep a record of all trials by general courts martial, and report the decisions.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers of the army, whose continuance in service is not provided for by this act, be discharged from the service of the United States, and that to each commissioned officer, who shall be discharged by virtue of this act there shall be paid in addition to the emoluments to which he will be entitled at the time of his discharge, three months pay.

COMMODORE PERRY.

Mr. *Randolph*, agreeably to notice, then moved that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the family of Oliver Hazard Perry, and to provide for the education of his children.

To this course, by rules of the House, an unanimous vote was necessary, it not being in the ordinary routine of the business of the House. The motion was objected to, and therefore failed of course.

Subsequently, however, on motion, the Orders of the Day preceding that bill, were postponed, which gives it priority in the order of business for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN 23, 1821.

SENATE.—The bill for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands, was after some little conversation, ordered to lie on the table.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate, according to the order of the day, took up the bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy.

After discussing and negativing successive motions to postpone the consideration of the bill—first to Monday, next to Friday, and lastly to Thursday—the reading of the bill proceeded, which from its great length, occupied much time. When the reading was finished,

The bill was, on the motion of Mr. *Van Dyke*, postponed to, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of the United States, was next taken up in its order, and, on motion of Mr *Roberts* postponed to and made the order of the day for Wednesday the 31st instant; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several reports from the Standing Committees were made this day.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Mr. *Smith*, of Md moved the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the recruiting service for the army be suspended for and during the present year, and until the end of the next session of Congress.

The resolution was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

On motion of Mr. *Cocke*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to the state of Alabama, all the unsold islands in the Tennessee river the proceeds of which shall be applied to the improvement of the navigation of said river.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The engrossed bill, for the reduction of the Military Peace Establishment, was read a third time; and after some further discussion, passed by the following vote—

AYES,	109
NAYS,	18

So the bill has passed all its stages in the House, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the act to provide for the soldiers disabled by known wounds in the Revolutionary war was read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

COMMODORE PERRY'S FAMILY.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr *Foot* in the chair, on the bill reported at the last session of Congress, for the relief of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, and to provide for the education of his children at the public expense.

The bill having been read through—

On motion of Mr. *Randolph* who declined occupying the time of the house by speaking on the subject, the blanks in the bill were filled, so as to make the proposed allowance to be 330 dollars per annum for the mother of the late Commodore Perry, 400 dollars for his widow (during life or till intermarriage,) and 150 dollars for each of the children until they arrive at 21 years of age. The whole amount proposed to be annually appropriated being 1,330 dollars, the estimated amount of half the pay which Commodore Perry, whilst living, would have enjoyed whilst on separate command.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

The House concurred in filling the blanks as reported from the committee.

Mr. *Clay*, though decidedly in favor of the object of the bill, objected to that part of it proposing an allowance of 330 dollars per annum during life, to the mother of the deceased; and, on his motion, that part was stricken out.

Mr. *Randolph* moved a reconsideration of the allowance of 400 dollars to the widow of Commodore Perry, with a view to make it 730, by adding to it the 330 just stricken out; so that the amount to the family should be the same, though the distribution would be different.

The motion of Mr R. was negatived by a vote of 69 to 52.

On the question for ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, the Yeas and Nays being demanded by Mr. *Brush* there were

For the bill	76
Against it	62

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

MISSOURI.

Mr. *Eustis* gave notice that he should, on tomorrow, call for the consideration of the resolution, submitted by him, proposing the conditional admission of Missouri into the Union.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1821.

SENATE.—Very little business of a publicly interesting nature was transacted this day, excepting that relating to a bill reported by the committee on the public lands, confirming the title of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, to a tract of land in Louisiana, granted to him by the Spanish government in 1797, which, after some conversation, was postponed to Friday. [The title covers a tract of 30 square leagues, comes before Congress for confirmation by petition from Daniel W. Coxe, who claims under the title of De Maison Rouge, and holds the greater part of this immense and valuable tract, which that title embraces.]

HOUSE.—Several reports were made from the standing committees, but not finally acted on.

NAVAL FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. *Fuller* from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to incorporate the United States' Naval Fraternal Association for the relief of the families of deceased officers; which was twice read and committed.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The engrossed resolution directing the recruiting service to be suspended until after the end of the next session of Congress, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

COMMODORE PERRY'S FAMILY.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, and for educating his children at the public charge, was read a third time, passed 73 votes to 63, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

MISSOURI.

Mr. *Eustis*, agreeably to assignment, called up the resolution, for admitting *Missouri* into the Union, on the condition of such alteration in her Constitution, as shall permit the introduction of free persons of color, into the state. No debate arising, the question was put to *agree* to the resolution, and negatived, by a large majority.

Mr. *Clay* rose, and gave notice, that, if no other gentleman made any motion on the subject, he should on the day after to-morrow move to go into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, to take into consideration *the resolution from the Senate*, on the subject of Missouri. *Adjourned.*

THURSDAY, JAN. 25 1821.

SENATE.—A bill for the relief of Nathan Ford, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to a third reading.

Much of this day's session was employed, in discussing, without coming to any definite conclusion, the several bills relating to the boundaries between Indiana, Illinois and Michigan Territory; and the incorporation of the National Vaccine institution. *Adjourned.*

HOUSE.—Mr. *Anderson*, from the committee on Public Lands, made a report unfavorable to the memorial of the General Assembly of Missouri, respecting pre-emption rights; which was read and concurred in.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Mr. *Floyd*, from a select committee, which was instructed to enquire into the situation of the settlements on the Pacific Ocean, and the expediency of occupying the Columbia river delivered in a report, accompanied by a bill, to authorise the occupation of the Columbia river, and to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and territories thereof.

BILLS PASSED.

In favor of Jacob Hunsinger, James Brady, Joseph M'Nile, Alex. Miloe, Lewis B. Guerlain, John Rodrigues Francis B. Languille, and Bartholomew Duverge.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of N. C. the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to establish an uniform mode of electing, by districts, Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and Representatives in Congress.

And the question having been stated on the passage of said resolution, this being its final reading in the House, a considerable debate arose, when the question was taken, and decided as follows:

For the resolution,	92
Against it,	56

Two thirds of the members present not having voted in its favor, the resolution was of course declared to be rejected.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1821.

SENATE.—Several bills were reported this day; and others from the House concurred in.

The bill, relating to Virginia Military Land Warrants, was again taken up, and discussed at considerable length; when it was reported to the Senate, and ordered to a third reading.

After spending some time on Executive business, the Senate *Adjourned.*

HOUSE.—The annual appropriation bill was reported from the committee of Ways and Means.

U. S. DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr *Sergeant*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That, in all suits and actions in any district court of the United States, in which it shall appear that the judge of such court is in any ways concerned in interest, or has been of council for either party, or is so related to, or connected with, either party, as to render it improper for him, in his opinion, to sit on the trial of such suit or action, it shall be the duty of such judge, on application of either party, to cause the fact to be entered on the records of the court, and, also, an order that an authenticated copy thereof, with all the proceedings in such suit or action, shall be forthwith certified to the next circuit court of the district, and if there be no circuit court in such district, to the next circuit court of the state, and, if there be no circuit court in such state, to the most convenient circuit court in an adjacent state, which circuit court shall, upon such record being filed with the clerk thereof, take cognizance thereof in the like manner as if such suit or action had been originally commenced in that court, and shall proceed to hear and determine them accordingly. And the jurisdiction of such circuit court shall extend to all such cases so removed, as were cognizable in the district court from which the same was removed.

The said bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

TREASURY AGENT.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, signifying that the Agency of the Treasurer, for the War and Navy Departments, may be discontinued, without detriment to the public interest.

Mr *Clay* informed the House that he should defer his motion, to take up the Missouri subject, to Monday next.

The House continued occupied, until a late hour, in the consideration of a variety of business of a private nature. *Adjourned to Monday.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Ship Amity, Maxwell, arrived at New-York, Monday, from Liverpool, 58 days, and has brought London dates to 29th Nov. 7 days latest.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The House of Lords met this day, pursuant to adjournment, and the commission for proroguing Parliament to the 23d of January, was then read. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, and Earl Bathurst and Liverpool.

House of Commons.—In consequence of the order a for call of the House this day, and of the interest excited by the expected communication from her Majesty, the members began, at an early hour, to assemble in considerable numbers.

At one o'clock, the whole of her Majesty's Counsel, who are members, except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally, in the Court of King's Bench, were in their places, besides nearly one hundred other members, chiefly of the opposition party.

The Speaker was, however, looked for in vain. *It was understood that Lord Castlereagh had been closeted with him for a considerable part of the forenoon.*

Mr. Denman rose at two o'clock, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a message, which I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen to present to this House."—(Loud cries of hear! hear!)

At this moment (a minute past 2 o'clock) Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, tapped at the door, and immediately entered. This interruption caused great uproar. About fifty members rose in their seats, and the general cry was, "Mr. Denman, Mr. Denman!" "Withdraw, withdraw!" but the noise was so great, that the gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and, in the midst of the tumult, Mr. Quarme proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the Chair, "Mr. Speaker, the Lords Commissioners, appointed by virtue of his Majesty's commission, command the immediate attendance of the Honorable House in the House of Peers."

Mr Tierney rose, and observed, that not one word of what had fallen from the Deputy Usher had been heard: and how, then, did the Speaker know what was the message, or whether he was wanted at all in the other house?—(Loud cheering intermingled with cries of "order" from the Treasury Bench.)

The Speaker then rose, the uproar still continuing, and Mr. Bennet exclaiming with a loud voice, "this is a scandal to the country."

Cries of "Shame! Shame!" were reiterated on all sides, and the utmost indignation was manifested by a number of members, who found her Majesty's message thus treated.

The Speaker instantly quitted his chair, followed by Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to obey the summons of the Peers.

The utmost confusion prevailed at this moment; and it would be vain to attempt to describe the tumult which took place in the body of the House. The loudest and the most indignant cries of 'Shame!' were reiterated throughout the House; and the Speaker, followed by his Majesty's ministers and several other members, advanced towards the door, on his way to the Lords, in the midst of the most disconcerting uproar.

Mr. Denman, during the confusion, remained on his legs, holding in his hand her Majesty's message. He was surrounded by the most distinguished members of the Opposition, who, as well as many independent members who generally vote on the other side, seemed utterly astonished at what had occurred.

At five minutes past two o'clock the Speaker reached the lobby of the House of Peers.

After being absent ten minutes, the Speaker returned, accompanied by the few members with whom he retired, and, being surrounded by the members present, he communicated to them that the House had been to the House of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners, by virtue of his Majesty's commissions, had prorogued Parliament to the 23d of January.

The members then retired, and the strangers collected in the lobbies and avenues leading to the House dispersed.

The Queen's Message to the House of Commons.

"Caroline R.—The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the King's ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the Parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be holden. This offer the Queen has had no hesitation in refusing.—While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation; but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the Royal Family, would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of Parliament; and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the ministers, what she is well assured the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted, as like essentials to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice. If the Queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom, to take effectual steps to protect her from the farther vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

It is the more extraordinary that this message was not received, as Mr. Brougham had apprised both the Speaker and Lord Castlereagh that such a message was to be brought down.

Though the House of Commons, as is well known, usually meets about quarter before four; yet the hour fixed in every adjournment is ten.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Foreign Intelligence.—The Brussels papers contain some communications from Vienna, respecting continental affairs. It is not pretended that the precise determinations of the Allied Powers, as settled in the Congress of Troppau, are yet known. It is, however, acknowledged, that Austria in conjunction with Russia and Prussia, will occupy the kingdom of Naples with military force. The immediate co-operations of England in this nefarious scheme is not anticipated. The English fleet in the Gulph of Naples is stationed there for observation, and for the purpose of protecting the Royal Family in case of need.

The Hamburg papers mention an attempt to revolutionize the Danish Monarchy. It is said, that it had been long in preparation, but was frustrated on the eve of its execution by the vigilance of the police.

Lisbon.—It is stated in letters which have arrived through France, that captain Watkins, of the Brazil Packet, was arrested on his arrival at Lisbon, and his mails seized and searched. No contraband articles being found, the captain was released. The packet was again to sail to Brazil, on the 6th Nov. with the Conde de Palmella: but no private letters were suffered to go with her. The elections for the Cortes of Portugal were in the same manner as in Spain, and the deputies are to meet in January. The loan of 4,000,000 is nearly completed. Upwards of 20,000 troops are quartered upon the inhabitants, which causes much complaint. Robberies are frequent, and the public mind is still very unsettled.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 14th instant, says, "The English have taken possession of two Portuguese vessels at the mouth of the Tagus, and war between Portugal and England may be daily expected."

Gazette de France.

Letters from Madrid of the 14th, announce, that new troubles had broken out in Valencia; the pillar of the Constitution had been insulted; and subsequently a popular movement took place against the Archbishop, and the troops were called out to protect him from the fury of the multitude. The head of General Elio was demanded, and he could with difficulty succeed in calming the commotion.—*Courier Francais.*

An attempt has been made to destroy the life of the Duke of Decres, ex-minister of Marine, by an explosion of gun-powder in his bed-chamber. The valet of the Duke is supposed to have been the author of this atrocious design.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.

The political thermometer, now decidedly indicates war against Naples.—The military Council of State, yesterday despatched orders to several regiments of infantry in garrison at different places to march for Italy.—The reinforcements for the army of Italy, sent off within these few days, amount to 20,000 men. Colonel Augustin, chief of the corps of artificers, who made the horrid discovery of rendering the congreve rockets still more destructive, is on his march to Italy. Baron Frimont, General of Cavalry, is still mentioned as Commander in Chief of the army of Italy.

HAMBURGH, Nov. 21.

The post from Copenhagen has this moment arrived. There have been a great number of arrests in that capital, and among others, several persons of great consequence. Their object appears to have been that of obtaining a new constitution, and a representative government. Some lives have been lost; when the instigators were arrested by the police; but as the feeling in general, throughout Copenhagen and the whole of Denmark, is in favor of a new constitution, no doubt is entertained but that it will ultimately be granted to the people.

In Russia also, it would seem that the people are by no means satisfied with the existing state of things.—The letters from Petersburg, most probably from motives of prudence, are written in a guarded manner, and say but little as to the real state of things. The latest advices are received by a vessel arrived at Yarmouth, from Petersburg, after a passage of only 15 days. The following is an extract from one of them:—

"We are now inclined to think that the account received from the Sound, of a portion of the Russian army having laid down their arms in consequence of the severity of the discipline imposed, may have some foundation in truth, as it is not unlikely that the great event alluded to in the above extract refers to the mutinous spirit of the military."

The Queen with her friends, went to St. Paul's church 29th Nov. to return thanks for her escape from a conspiracy.

PATRIOT.

CONCORD, FEBRUARY 5, 1821.

New-Hampshire Election!

[MARCH 13, 1821.]

Republican Nominations.

HIS EXCELLENCY

SAMUEL BELL,

GOVERNOR.

COUNSELLORS.

Hon. JOHN BELL, Jun. *Rockingham.*
Hon. RICHARD H AYER. *Hillsboro'.*
Hon. SAMUEL DINSMOOR, *Cheshire.*

SENATORS.

HUNKING PENHALLOW, Esq.	Dist. No. 1.
Dr. JOHN WALLACE, jun.	No. 7.
Hon JONATHAN HARVEY,	No. 8.
JOTHAM LORD, jun. Esq.	No. 9.

ROCKINGHAM.

William Pickering, *Treasurer.*
Seth Walker, *Register of Deeds.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

David Stewart, *Treasurer.*
Isaac Brooks, *Register of Deeds.*

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The subject of a revision of the Constitution of this State, on which the people will be called to decide at their next annual town meetings, has not been deemed of sufficient interest to draw forth discussion in the public papers: nevertheless, it is a subject which at this time especially, ought to arrest the public attention. If ever there was a time when salutary amendments might be safely attempted, that time is the present. As the Constitution now stands, no attempt can be made to amend oftener than once in seven years; and a major vote of the people is first requisite to authorize entering on the work of amendment. In the main our Constitution is so good, and it has been deemed so uncertain what a convention might do when called, that the people have invariably voted against calling a Convention. Could a few plain and simple propositions of amendment come at once before the people, there is not a doubt in our minds that they would be ratified by the affirmative voice of nine-tenths of the voters. These propositions are,

1. The reduction of the House of Representatives so that this body may never exceed 100.

2. The increase of the Senate from 12 to 24 members.

3. Expunging those parts of the constitution which confines certain offices to those only who profess the "Protestant Religion."

4. Extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace from $13 33 to at least $25.

5. Changing the time of the general election and meeting of the Legislature from June to October.

6. Providing, instead of the present mode of amendment, that when two successive legislatures propose amendments, and those propositions shall be sanctioned by a majority of the people, such amendments shall be a part of the Constitution.

The expense of a Convention may be urged as a reason against calling one at the present time; but the saving to the State in one year from reducing the House of Representatives one half, although the Senate should be increased to double its present number, would be nearly sufficient to pay the expenses of a Convention. We think every reflecting voter must be convinced of the propriety and utility of some alterations in the Constitution. It is therefore to be hoped, when the citizens come to vote on this subject, they will not give their voice against it, in the fear that a Convention would make alterations for the worse—the present calm and temperate state of the public mind forbids such a supposition; but if convinced that the above or any other alterations would be salutary, that they will vote for or against a Convention in the same manner they would vote for or against the most salutary alteration that would be offered by a Convention.

Extract to the editors, dated

"*Washington, Jan.* 25.

"We have passed the army bill with an overwhelming majority. It will probably receive some amendments in the Senate. The retrenchments of needless expenses, wherever they exist, seems to be the order of the day; and taking all of the public expenditures together, I think there will be something like two millions less appropriated this year than there was last."

Common Pleas in Maine.—Says the Hancock Gazette, "It is rendered pretty certain, by accounts from the State Legislature, that the present system of the Common Pleas will be abolished. At least such seems to be the prevailing opinion. No one seems disposed to lift his hand in favor of it."

A bill to abolish the court of Common Pleas in Maine, was reported by a committee of the Legislature on Monday last, read a first time in the House, and Thursday assigned for a second reading.

The petition of Matthew Lyon for remuneration in consequence of suffering under the *Sedition Law* of 1798, has elicited an able report on that subject from the pen of Mr. Barbour of Virginia, and a lengthy discussion thereon in the Senate of the United States. The unconstitutionality of that law is generally admitted. One important fact has been ascertained by the inquiries of the Senate's committee—it is that the numerous fines to a large amount, which were unconstitutionally exacted from republicans, under color of the odious law, *never found their way into the Treasury of the United States*, but were appropriated by the pockets of every one of thirty of the federal marshals and other officers employed by the administration at that time!

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, from the circumstance of there being three parties (the Old School, New School and Federalists) in that body, have been unable to choose a Senator to Congress in a case of vacancy.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. GEORGE SULLIVAN, of Exeter, Attorney-General. (By an oversight in the register of appointments, this office has been vacant for about one month.)

NATHAN BALDWIN, Esq. of Stratford, a justice of the court of sessions for Coos, in place of Judge LOVEJOY, resigned.

Hon. VALENTINE SMITH, chief-justice of the court of sessions for Strafford, in place of Judge DURELL, resigned.

Hon. JOHN M. PAGE *has politely furnished the following statistical view of the population of a part of the county of Strafford.*

Towns.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Females.	Excess of Males.	Total in 1820.	Total in 1810.	Whole No. in 1820.	Whole No. in 1810.
Sandwich	1172	1106	24		2278	2239	155	
Tamworth	907	748	45		1442	1184	308	
Brookfield	1	1			1	1	1	
Eaton	841	830	11		1671	1548	256	
Ossipee-Gore	97	95	2		192	70	30	
Effingham	675	705	23		1380	870	492	
Ossipee	873	890			1763	1370	1370	
Wakefield	975	912	34		1888	1668	388	
Milton	824	813		44	1637	1065	227	
Middleton	241	216			457	410	45	
Brookfield	348	310			658	657	33	
Newbury	857	861			1718	1688	1688	
Wolfeborough	809	865	4		1674	1376	415	
Tuftonborough	505	521		40	1026	900	253	
Alton	1494	1315		34	2815	1940	475	
Gilmanton	1609	1519			3128	3015		
Gilmanton 2d	899	905		7	1805	1477	238	
	12821	12605			25426			

The exact number in Gilmanton in 1810 is not known, as Gilmanton and Gilford at that time composed but one town.

The increase in the above towns for ten years is about 25 per cent.

In each of the towns of Ossipee, Ossipee Gore, Wakefield, Effingham, Tuftonborough, Eaton and Middleton, more than one-third of the whole population is under ten years of age.

The following letter, being deemed of so much interest as to be copied into several republican papers in other States, we transplant it into our columns. In doing this we may gratify the curious among our readers, and relieve neighbor *Hough* from a reverie of "astonishment," which otherwise might prove fatal to the interests of *political religion*, of which his "Observer" is the true and trusty guardian in this State:—

Congress-Hall, Dec. 6, 1820

DEAR SIR—Yesterday I had the honour of a letter from the Secretary of the state of New-Hampshire, containing *instructions* of the senate and House of Representatives to their senators and Representatives in Congress to exert themselves to procure the pay of members of Congress to Six Dollars per day for after lance, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel. I am wrong, sir, I ought the expression of the national government *for arrest the resolve*, and that a very *general retrenchment not partial* one has become necessary. The *motivation* of the Senate is "that the perceived disposition in that body will receive all the consideration WHICH SUCH COMMUNICATION MERITS."

You honorable members will individually suffer no less than the rest to REDUCE THEIR OWN PAY, at least to reduce their *mileage*, to what it formerly was. *It there is no body* to INSTRUCT *the Legislature of the United States*, it cannot be offensive for one of their citizens to ADVISE them.

With much esteem, sir, I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,

JOSIAH BUTLER.

Hon. JONATHAN HARVEY.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Maine making the stockholders of Banks liable in case of failure of the bank, in their individual capacities, to the holders of bills and depositors in the bank to pay such bills or deposits in the amount of stock which such stockholder owned at the time of failure.

The Directors of the United States Bank at Philadelphia have passed a resolution, "that in the opinion of the Board, the losses of the Bank previously sustained, were repaired, and that the capital stock was re-established and made whole on the first day of January, 1821."

A large *Wild Cat* was killed on the 27th ult. not two miles from Salem, Mass. His skin was stuffed and deposited in the East India Museum in that town; "and when on that state is a ferocious looking creature."

Joseph Findley Smith and Adolph Lacost, commanders of the schrs. Platisbing and Science, captured on the coast of Africa, and convicted of violating the laws of the U. S. prohibiting the Slave Trade, have been sentenced for five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $3000 each.

EXTREME COLD.

At Augusta, Gen. Me. and 7th Jan. the thermometer stood 3 degrees below zero: Montreal, Canada, Jan. 9, 24 below.

Friday Jan. 19.—At Salem, Mass. Dr. Holyoke's thermometer stood 7, and other thermometers in more exposed situations were 13 deg. below zero.—At Boston, 2, Hartford, Con. 16; At Hyde-Park, Dutchess county, N. Y. 21; At Flybing, Mass. 24; Springfield, Ms. 23; At Northampton, Ms. 26; Greenfield, Ms. 29; Hanover, N. H. 25;

Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 24 and 25.—At New-York city, 14 deg. below zero—the North river completely frozen over. At Salem, Ms. (Dr. Holyoke's) 15; Beverly, Ms. 15; Gloucester, Ms. 16; Newburyport, 19; Concord N. H. 23; Newport, R. 1. 19; Providence, R. I. 20; Hollows-Falls, Vt. 23; Hanover, N. H. 27; New-Haven, Ct. 17.

It is said the cold of the present winter is unequalled by that of 1780, and that for its fellow we must refer to the winter of 1740.

"Extraneous Influence"

It will be recollected by our readers, that Gov. *Clinton*, in his Message to the New-York Legislature in November last, complained of the "extraneous influence" of officers of the General Government upon the local concerns of that State.—The Legislature was properly called for testimony to establish the fact of the existence of such influence. The Governor has at length presented his budget, the contents and character of which may be learnt from the following remarks of the *Register*, a paper conducted with much ability and spirit, in New-Haven, (Con.)—

DE WITT CLINTON, AGAIN.

On Thursday the 18th January, Gov. Clinton sent his Green Bag, or Message, to the Assembly of New-York, accompanied by documents to shew a most wicked, *filthy and adulterous* connexion between the General Government and the Tammanies of New-York. His Message is more than three close columns in length, and like the Attorney General in the case of the Queen, he says "yea verily, I have a witness against all A. B. C. &c. proof of most unbecoming behavior" and if any doubt remains of guilt, documents marked KK. LL. &c.* will convince every member of the two Houses of Assembly* that the buccaneers have offended and neglected the chaste and virtuous De Witt Clinton, and have committed adultery in open day by supporting and voting for so Governor, Daniel D. Tompkins, a native born citizen of New-York. His documents or certificates run though the English alphabet, and a second time as far as NN making 42 in number, and occupying about 12 close columns. These certificates are indeed flimsy evidence in support of the high charges made against the *General Government* in his Message. He goes nearly through the alphabet with certificates in regard to the conduct of Col. Talbot, Lieutenant Colonel of the naval store at Brooklyn, Sailing-Master Bloodgood, and others in bringing up the men who work at the Navy yard, to vote against De Witt Clinton—or to the modesty of Mr. Lynn, against the government." This is singular language, that freemen wishing to change some of the officers of state, are voting against the state government, if they vote against the man who has been long their friend! Mr. Clinton would have done better perhaps if he had used the more happy term made use of by his Hartford Convention brethren in Connecticut—where the "friends of the state" are the signers of the certificates against Col. Decatur, Bloodgood, and others is, that they brought up men to the polls in Brooklyn last spring, who voted against his Excellency—that Decatur and Bloodgood were active, and "swore terribly in Flanders."—That several of the Custom-House officers were active against his election, that the National Advocate and Albany Argus published the laws of the Union, and also opposed to Mr. Clinton—That there are 674 deputy-postmasters in the state of New-York, out of which number 3 or 4 were removed previous to the last election; but he does not say it was on account of a representation made to the Post-Master General that they had abused their trust, and had detained in their offices letters and papers which they suspected were not friendly to the re-election of Mr. Clinton as Governor. One of the Post-Masters who has been removed, acknowledges, that during the year 1819, he received notice from the Post-Master General, that unless he paid the avails of his office more punctually he must be removed. It seems Mr. Clinton was so anxious to secure his own election, that a year or two since he wrote to Mr. Monroe on the subject of the interference in state elections of those who hold offices under the U. States. Mr. Clinton seems to be a little apprehensive that the present generation will not approve his conduct, and in the close of his conclusion in his Message, that whatever may be thought of his conduct now, he "shall be considered by impartial posterity as having endeavored to deserve well of the Republic, by his conduct on this occasion." The hope of praise after one's death may be very consolatory to such a man as Mr. C. but most men are rather uncertain of the result in respects themselves, and consider such a stock at best little better than a note on Jacob Barker's Bank. One thing is pretty certain, Mr. Clinton's conduct in this declaration of War against the General Government without any cause, is rather calculated to decrease than to increase his friends and adherents during his natural life.

From the following it would appear that Mr. Clinton's certificate men, are somewhat like Magocci, Dupont & Co. for the King of England.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Coulter—In the numerous certificates which accompany the Governor's Message to the House of Assembly on the subject of undue influence in our State Elections, I observe one from Israel Ketchum, stating that he derived part of the information contained in his certificate from me. To this I take the liberty to declare the whole to be a base fabrication, absolutely false and void of foundation.

SAMUEL COOPER.

New-York, Jan. 23, 18 1.

BOSTON, FEB. 1, 1821.

FIRE!

On Tuesday evening last, at about half past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the brick house, No. 98, Broad-street, occupied by Mr. Thos. Farrell, (who kept a boarding house and variety store) and several small families; the wooden work of the building was entirely consumed, as well as most of the furniture. The fire originated in a room improved by Mr. Connolly, as a quill manufactory, in the 3d story. Mr. Stephen Hows, at the time, when the fire was discovered, but it spread with such rapidity to the adjoining apartments, as to exclude the possibility of escape to those in the upper chambers. Mrs. Susan Aston, a young woman, lately married, jumped from a window of the third story, and injured herself so severely, that she died in about three hours. Mrs. Ann Taylor, aged 33, sister to Mrs. Aston, and wife of Alexander Taylor, now in N. Orleans, with her son, William Francis, aged 5 years—and Mrs. Elizabeth Brewer, aged 62 years, mother of the aforenamed women, and widow of the late Thomas Brewer of Salem, perished in the flames. Mr. Patrick Jackson, painter, and Elizabeth, his wife, also perished: an only son of theirs narrowly escaped by descending from the third story by a rope. Mrs. Jackson, about 30 years, was also burnt to death; and it is feared that two other persons, who resided in the house, and are now missing, met a similar fate.

Half an hour after the fire was well under, five dead bodies were taken from the ruins, most shockingly burned and mangled, and carried into a building in the vicinity—where they underwent the customary examination, by a jury of inquest. They were all buried yesterday afternoon.

We understand that Mr. Connolly, an industrious young foreigner, lost every thing he possessed;—his loss exceeds five hundred dollars. Mr. Farrell's falls short of that sum.

We do not recollect of ever seeing our engine men work to more advantage, or subdue the fiery element in so short a time, as on this occasion;—and it is more than fair, to assert, that by their skillfulness, and the exertions of those citizens, who *did work*, that the other buildings were saved.

The property lost by each gentleman, that fire-ladders would have been highly serviceable on this occasion—as the house might have been carried quite up to the windows, whereby much water that was wasted, would have done execution.

NEW YORK, JAN. 24.

We have again to record a calamitous fire in this city. It broke out yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, and has reduced to ashes the block of buildings which comprised the square between Front and South-street from the upper side of Fulton-market to the first private buildings on Front and South-street recently built by Gen. Stevens and Messrs. Shermerhorn above Crane wharf alley. One fire proof building in Front-street belonging to Mr. Moore, and which was unoccupied, is all that remains of the whole square.—On the opposite, or west side of Front street, some one or two barns have, and other much injured, between the fire proof store owned by Rogers and Kneeland and the store of Matthew Howell. The very valuable stores occupied by Messrs. Boyton & Woodhull, and Mr. Thomas Bloodgood, it is said have sustained the most damage on that side of the street, the latter sustained a great quantity of wines and spirits, and the former a similar loss, with about 60,000 bottles of elixire quality, nearly all of which was destroyed. Mr Bloodgood is however partly insured. The buildings destroyed were principally of wood, and of no great value, but some of them contained considerable quantities of merchandize the loss of which is it said will exceed in amount the value of the buildings. The buildings were three and four stories high, and the configuration extremely rapid, illuminating the whole city.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Treaty of Armistice, in Venezuela, between the royal arms and the HOLY LEAGUE, contains different articles which stipulate for the immediate suspension of hostilities by land; and in 30 days in America and 60 in Europe for the cessation of hostilities at sea; and in 6 months, with the faculty to prolong it, *if the negociations so foot are unfinished*—that each party shall hold its positions; and a free intercourse shall be allowed between their respective territories—that Maracaibo and Cartagena shall be free ports of communication and the egress or ingress of the *Commissioners which the government of Colombia may send to Spain or elsewhere*;—that the commissioners for negociating peace shall be forthwith chosen; that during the armistice, no military reinforcements shall be sent to, and no troops disembarked by any Spanish Squadron now at sea; and if hostilities are renewed, *both parties shall abstain from all piracy and not countenance with the modern law nations, and the humane maxims of civilization.*

A Splendid Fashion.—The war on the Spanish Main in South America has enabled Gen. Morillo to amass a fortune of *two millions of dollars*, and that he *retires contented.*

The Cortes of Spain have prohibited the importation into that country of many articles, among them rice, beef and pork.

MARRIAGES.

At Effingham, on Sunday evening, Jan. 14, by Rev. Mr. Hidden of Tamworth, Rev. Thomas Boutelle of Sandwich to Miss Harriet daughter of Isaac Lord, Esq.—At Hopkinton, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. Dr. Joseph Johnson, aged 72, to Miss Charlotte Chase, aged 18—At Boscawen, Mr. Benj. Roby to Miss Hampton, Mr. Nahum French, of Northwood, to Miss Nancy Currier, of b.—In Chester, by Rev. Abraham Burnam, Mr. Samuel Gould, aged 21, to Miss Betsey Cilley, aged 18—At Deerfield, by Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. Jeremiah Fellows to Miss Polly Thompson—In Candia, by Elder Harrington, Mr. Samuel Pulsifer of Deerfield, to Miss Betsey Thom; Mr. James Smith to Miss Sally Currier.—At Bath, N. H. by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Nathaniel S. Berry, of Bath, to Miss Ruth Boynton, of do.

In this town, by Rev. Dr. M'Farland, Mr. William Goult to Miss Harriet Stickney, daughter of Mr. William S.

DEATHS.

On the 13th January, at the residence of his son, near Georgetown, Del. Mr. BENJAMIN BURTAN aged 106.—Mr. Butler's habits were regular, temperate, and industrious. During the past summer he would seize his hoe with all the resolution of youth, and totter along, on his trembling staff, to the fields of labour. He labored regularly from early hour, pushed his hoe and cane in the garden, and staying with his trembling hands to force the sturdy weeds from their hold. He would sit down and rest for a few minutes for the day, or the week, and not unfrequently anticipate the business of future seasons. By conversing with him one hour, you would be convinced that his mind was as active and vigorous as it was continued to an uncommon advanced age.—At Chelmsford, Ms. Mr. Oliver Pierce, aged 79.—At Malden, Mr. John Nichols, 71.—At Boston, Mr. Ebenezer Morrill, 68.—At Bolton, Mr. John De Carteret, 76; Deacon John E. Tyler, 55; Ms. Nathan Cole, 37.—At Middleton, Ms. Mrs. Hannah, wife of Col. Benjamin Peabody, 76.—At Andover, Ms. Mr. Ebenezer Stevens, 67.—At Berwick Me. Alice Needham, of Salem, Ms. 67—well known as a preacher in the society of Friends.—At Boston, Ms. Mr. Stephen Howes, 28; Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. James Ropes, 45; Capt. Ephraim Kelby, 73.—On the coast of Africa, on board the ship John Adams, Midshipmen James M. Freeman, of Sandwich, Ms. and Henry F. Turner, of Newport, R. I. hot-heuterprising, active and intelligent young officers.—At Holford, Con. Mr. Joseph Bunting and Mr. Samuel Morris, both supposed to have frozen to death.—In Portsmouth, Ms. Mary Cotton, widow of the late Deac. Solomon C. 81; Mr. Peter King, native, a native of Scotland, aged about 90; Mrs. Dorg. Dudley of Mr. George D. about 70.—In Barre, Ms. Mr. Robert Smith, aged 71, a soldier of the revolution—was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and there received a wound for which he received a pension.—In Ipswich, Ms. Mrs. Eunice, relict of the late Col. John Baker. She was a connexion of Gen. Putnam—descendant IP. Appleton, Esq. Mr. Ebenezer Dow, an Amer Bailey, aged 83.—In Amesbury, Ms. John Jones, of the Society of Friends; his death was occasioned by a fall from the scaffold in his barn.—In Newburyport, Mary Adams, aged 56; Mrs. Somerby, widow of the late Ms. Joseph S.; Sally S daughter of Mr Joseph Young, aged 10.—At Troy, Vt. Mr. William Chiemenr, aged about 60—killed by the fall of a tree.—In Berkshire, Vt. Mr. Crampton—accidentally killed by jumping from a sleigh, when the horse took fright, and a gun with fixed bayonet being in the sleigh, the wound endangered the life of the hoast.—In Townsend, Ms. Col. Walter Hastings, attorney at law—In Wilton, Ms. Bersey, wife of Mr. Joseph Holt, aged 44.—At Amherst, a child of Mr. Ephraim Kearsey, aged about one year.—At Pawtuxet, R. I. (Ferze to death) Dick Rhodes, a black pensioner—engaged during the revolutionary war in the personal enterprise of Col. Barton to take prisoner—Gen. Prescott.—At Winchester, N. H. Mr. Seth Willard, 64.—At Troy, N. H. Mrs Betsey, aged 70, wife of Mr. Benjamin Stearns.—In Gilmanton, Mr. Joseph Martin, 82.—At Bath N. H. Mrs. Rickey, wife of Mr. Joseph Rickey of Newbury, Vt.: Mr. R. and wife riding in a single sleigh were passed furiously by a double sleigh which in turning out, the yoke of the horses struck Mrs. R. in the breast and dragged her some rods before she was extricated—she was dreadfully bruised and survived only twelve hours.

On the island of Michillimacinac, Oct 17, 1820, Mrs. JOSEY, wife of Capt. Benjamin K. Pierce, of the U. S. army. In the death of this amiable woman her husband is bereaved of an excellent wife, and her children of a tender and affectionate mother; as she combined all those good qualities necessary to render her family happy.—In Canterbury, 224 ult. Miss Mary-Ann Lyford, aged 15, daughter of Mr Joseph Lyford.

Deaths in 1820.—In the Society of Shakers, at Canterbury, 12 months, viz. Hannah Goodrich, aged 56, and Moses Norris, 16.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, } NOTICE is hereby given to the
Cheshire, ss. } proprietors and owners of land in the town of
WINCHESTER.

in said county, who have not paid their town, state, county, and school taxes for the year 1820—that so much of their lands as will pay said taxes with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house of Col. John Wilder, in said town, on the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M. unless previously the taxes with incidental charges are paid to the subscriber.

Original proprietor's or Owner's names for 1820.	No. acres.	Valuation.	County tax.	Town tax.	School tax.	Highway tax.	County tax.
	c.	d.	c.	d.	c.	d.	c.
Fisher's heirs, lot No. 26,	60	30	9	13	15	18	50
Jos. Hollis's heirs, No. 27,	50	25					
28, 29, and half of 35,	314	175	49	65	75	65	40
Moses Hosley's heirs, lot 15, 16, 17, and 18	240	120	37	50	58	50	34
Cyrel Hosmer's 100 acres sold land, D. 150, mills	100	200	62	62	86	87	58
Part of lot drawn to the ministerial lot of Chesh.	26	13	4	6	6	8	4
Mine lot, 40 called, on Gardner's farm, Blodgett's	200	150	46	62	72	62	30
Part of lot No. 7,	45	22	7	10	11	10	7
Part of lot No 57, owner unknown,	23	12	4	6	5	6	4
Windsor Smith and Sen. for Jabez Taylor's land	200	200	62	92	96	89	83
John Pratt, 4 acres pleasure, 5 acres meadow, 10 acres ploughing, 1 acre orchard, 10 acres wild land, D. 800 buildings	48	149	46	200	200	127	
		1329					

AMOS ADAMS, Collector.

Winchester, January 9, 1821. 38

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, } NOTICE is hereby given to the
Coos, ss. } proprietors and owners of land in the town of
PERRY.

in said county, who have not paid their school, town, county, state and highway tax for the year 1820—that so much of their lands as will pay said taxes with incidental charges will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Pike, in said town, on the ninth day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M. unless previously paid.

Original proprietor's names.	No. of acres.	Valuation.	County tax.	Town tax.	School tax.	Highway tax.
			d.	d.	d.	d.
Joseph Hutchins, undivided	1		1		2	3
Jonas C. Starch	1 11	60	5	8	3	16
Hubartus Neal	1	100	8	14	5	27
	2	44	10	7	8	5
Do. undivided	2		3	4	2	11
Caleb Taylor,	2	59	10	7	8	21
Do. undivided	2		1	1	3	2
George Watson Esq.	2	53	10	7	8	21
Do. undivided	2		1	1	3	2

ABIATHAR PIKE, Collector.

January 8, 1821. 38

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, } NOTICE is hereby given to the non-
Rockingham, ss. } resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of
SALEM,

in said county, who have not paid their taxes for the year 1820—that so much of their land as will pay said taxes, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house in said town, on the 2d day of April next, at ten o'clock, A. M. unless previously paid.

Names of non-residents.	No. acres.	Town tax.	School tax.	County tax.	Highway tax.
	c.	d.	c.	d.	c.
John Ayer	6	25	12	8	5
Isaiah Emerson	5	20	10	7	4
Ebe Ordway	5	10	12	6	3
John Webster, paid 5 dols 39 cts	40	100	27	33	20
Aaron Nichols	15	10	4	2	1
Daniel Cummings	30	45	36	13	7
Joseph Harriman	5	20	10	7	4
Amos Sargent	8	20	10	5	60
Jacob Ayer	8	30	10	6	3
Peter Webster	40	110	72	35	19
James Ayer	1	6	2	1	1
Capt. Moses Webster	90	100	40	19	11
Thomas Smith	12	40	16	8	4
Varnum Hall	20	40	16	8	24
Joseph Webster	45	18	9	5	54
The occupants' names, for land and buildings rated as residents.					
Emery Parker's heirs	120	52	25	14	
Ebenezer Webster in the widow Hulford	120	48	23	16	
Sarah Collins, for the Chandlerain farm, near the Meth. meeting house, 28 cents paid					
Enoch Emerson, for the Worth farm owned by Nickles	140	154	78	45	

BENJAMIN DAY, Collector.

Salem, January 31, 1821. 38

☞ To Let,

ONE Corn Mill, two run of stones, and one Saw Mill, one or more Houses, Barn, Orchard and Lands, situated in Dunbarton, all in good repair. ☞ Those gentlemen who will to hold in large, may be assured that they will be served as heretofore, unavoidable casualties excepted.

CALEB STARK.

☞ *Gingham and Stripes put out to wear as usual, and Cloths and Yarns at very reduced prices.*

Pembroke Fac. Feb. 1821. 38

For sale at HILL & MOORE'S Bookstore,

WORCESTER'S Watts with the Select Hymns, with directions for musical expression; Winchell's Watts for the use of Baptist Churches; the same adapted to the use of Congregational and Presbyterian worship by Doct. Morse.

Miniature Almanacks for 1821.

Laws of New Hampshire, June and Nov sessions 1820, stitched bound and separate.

Also—a few doz. real Morocco.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, } NOTICE is hereby given to the non-
Hillsborough, ss. } resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of
HILLSBOROUGH.

in said county, who have not paid their town, state, county, school and highway taxes for the year 1820—that so much of their lands as will pay said taxes, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house in said town, on Tuesday the third day of April next, at ten o'clock, A. M. unless previously paid.

Valuation and taxes on nonresidents in Hillsborough.

Disconts.	No. of acres.	Valuation.	No. of lot.	Town tax.	School tax.	Highway tax.	County tax.	Total tax.
Present supposed owner.								
James Wilson	35	1	235	27	16	102	60	
Daniel Wilson	40	1	80	18	8	49	22	
Peter Hill	72	1	44	16	32	1 121	72	
Joseph Alcock	10	1	30	3	5	17	10	
Isaac Weston	80	3	24	160	27	77	91	47
James Weston	40	1	80	22	13	84	52	
Heirs of Dr Joy, south range	100	3	2	150	32	19	123	72
Samuel Patterson, of Kimball farm	12		75	16	10	67	38	
James Brown	50	3	200	42	23	164	91	
James Brown	30	3	150	32	18	122	71	
Thomas Preston, E. Hale land	50		60	17	10	64	38	
Timothy Wiley	130	1	100	127	72	460	262	
Eaty Farm	60	1	275	88	54	343	140	
Rhode Island	20	1	50	12	8	46	26	
Silas Jones	3		100	21	12	81	47	

JAMES JAMESON, Collector.

Hillsborough, Jan. 29, 1821. 38

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, } NOTICE is hereby given to non-
Coos, ss. } resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of
LANCASTER.

state and county aforesaid, who have not paid their highway, school, state, county and country taxes, for the year 1820—that so much of their land as will pay said taxes with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house of Col. John Wilder, in said town, on the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M. unless previously paid to the subscriber.

	Highway tax.	Bridge.	No. acres.	Town tax.	County.	State.	School.	Highway.
Present owners								
Jeremiah Page	6	3	100	70	33	30	67	
Joshua Pierce, west half of lot in former Baker's location	18		50	11	6	8	12	35
John Sprague, occupied by Nehemiah Sherrill	5	2	18	75	58	24	23	50
Stephen Williams, lying east of Benjamin B. Johnson	62		53	24		23	50	150
Original owners.								
Formerly Baker's location	1		100	18	8	8	17	50
Jeremiah Page	10		100	11	5	5	10	30
Joshua Pierce,	11		100	11	5	5	10	30
John Sprague,	12		100	11	5	5	10	30
Lorenzo	13		100	11	5	5	10	30
John Hiereman	4		50	100	18	8	17	50
Luke Lincoln	5		25	50	9	4	8	25
Nathan Barker, east side	1		50	11	5	5	10	30
Joseph Marble, undivided	1		50	3	1	1	3	8
Joseph Page,	1		50	3	1	1	3	8
Silas Rice, south end	2		25	50	9	4	8	25
Thomas Barker	2	1	15	50	9	4	8	25
Dan'el Beaches, undivided,	1		50	3	1	1	3	8
Nehemiah Sherrill, Nathan Weston, in the occupancy of Henry C. Pond	5	14	170	43	24	23	50	150
Isaac Wood	1	18	100	11	5	5	10	30
Rachel Weston, undivided	1		50	3	1	1	3	8

THOMAS CARLISLE, Collector.

January 19, 1821. 38

Salisbury Academy.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Academy in Salisbury will be open for the reception of students on the second Monday of March next. Tuition, $3 per quarter, and board may be obtained in respectable families at from one to nine shillings per week.

JOEL EASTMAN, } Committee
BENJA. PETTENGILL, 2d, } for the Association.

Salisbury, N. H. Feb. 1, 1821. 38

State of New-Hampshire.

STRAFFORD, ss.

JOHN MOONEY, Esq. Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for said county.

To the heirs at law of the estate of JACOB CURRIER, late of Sandwich, in said county, deceased, intestate, and their guardians, and all interested in said estate.

GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that JACOB CURRIER, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, has made application for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the sum of four hundred dollars, for the payment of the demands against said deceased, and that you may appear at the probate court to be holden at Meredith, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March, to object thereto if you see cause, and said administrator is ordered to cause this notice to be published three weeks successively in the New-Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette, the last publication to be before the said court.

Given at Meredith, in said county, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1821.

JOHN MOONEY.

38

State of New-Hampshire.

STRAFFORD, ss.

JOHN MOONEY, Esq. Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. in and for said county.

To the heirs at law of the estate of ELIAS LADD, late of Sandwich, in said county, deceased, intestate, and their guardians and all interested in said estate,

GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that ELIAS LADD the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, has made application for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the sum of four hundred dollars, for the payment of the demands against said deceased, and that you may appear at the probate court to be holden at Meredith, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March, to object thereto if you see cause, and said administrator is ordered to cause this notice to be published three weeks successively in the New-Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette, the last publication to be before the said court.

Given at Meredith, in said county, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1821.

JOHN MOONEY.

38

NOTICE.—A meeting of the *Grafton District Medical Society* will be holden at Smollan's Hotel, in Haverhill, on Thursday the first day of next March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested.

R. D. MUSSEY, Secretary.

Jan. 31, 1821. 38

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the *Union Boating Company* are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of officers, and to transact such other business as may legally come before them, will be holden at the Phenix Hotel, in Concord, on Thursday the fifth day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors,

THOS. WATERMAN, Clerk.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 31, 1821. 38

Hide and Leather Store.

SAMUEL TRAIN,

No. 2 & 32, Merchants' Row, Boston,

HAS constantly for sale—SPANISH and AMERICAN SOLE HIDES—which are solid for cash or approved credit, or in exchange for Leather.

Also—LIVER OIL, by wholesale and retail.

☞ Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves before they purchase.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1821. 38

TURNPIKE NOTICE.—The proprietors of the Fourth Turnpike Road in New-Hampshire are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the dwelling-house of Benjh Abbott, innholder, in Lebanon, on Wednesday the seventh day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to choose the necessary officers for the corporation for the year ensuing, and likewise to see if they will make any alterations in said Turnpike road in the town of Enfield.

THOMAS WATERMAN, Pres. Clerk.

Lebanon, Jan. 29, 1821. 38

BILLSBOROUGH, ss.

JOHN HARRIS, Esq. Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for said county.

To the heirs at law of the estate of JONATHAN FORSAITH, late of Deering, in said county, deceased, intestate, and their guardians, and all concerned in said estate,

GREETING.

YOU are hereby notified that MATTHEW FORSAITH, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has made application for license to sell the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the demands against the estate, and that you may appear at the Probate Court, next to be holden at Amherst, in said county, on the first day of March next, to object thereto, if you see cause.—And the said Administrator is ordered to give notice by causing this citation to be published three weeks successively in the New-Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette, printed at Concord, the last publication whereof to be at least seven days before said court.

Given at Hopkinton, in said county, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1821.

JOHN HARRIS.

38

☞ For Sale,

A FARM, situated in Bethlehem, in the state of New Hampshire and county of Grafton, containing about eighty acres of excellent land, on the county road leading from Littleton Bridge to Portland, 14th of a mile from Bethlehem meeting-house. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, pasturing, tillage and woodland—has thirty orchards of about two hundred trees each, with a good two-story house 40 by 21 in front, with a back part 24 by 24, mostly finished, with a barn & blacksmith's shop adjoining house 60 by 15 feet with sheds and other out-buildings. Said farm may be had by paying $600 in advance, and a liberal credit given for the remainder with good security, and no indisputable title given. For further particulars inquire of Mr. THOMAS HALE, of said Bethlehem, or of the subscriber in Barton, Vt.

ABEL HALE.

Bethlehem, Jan 25 1821. 38

Exhibition of Vocal Sacred Music.

THE public are informed that the scholars composing the several singing schools in Gilford under the direction of Mr. Moses Morrison of Mr. JONATHAN P. CRAM, will be convened at the court-house in Gilford on Thursday the first day of March next, where will be performed some of the most highly esteemed pieces of Sacred Music. The procession will form in front of Maj. Piper's Hotel precisely at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. and march from thence to the court-house, where prayers and a suitable address for the occasion will be pronounced, after which a great variety of pieces of sacred music will

POETRY.

FOR THE N. H. PATRIOT.

PLYMOUTH LANDING.

THE distant sun with feeble ray
Was glimm'ring on the morning grey,
And frozen mist in columns vast,
Borne on the keen and with'ring blast,
Which swept the broad Atlantic wave,
And deep and sullen murmurs gave,—
Like sounds which peal on Fancy's ear,
Of suff'ring, woe and wailing near.

And well the crew in yonder bark
Might view the scene with bodings dark,
From home and land self-exiled they,
To fly a Tyrant's hated sway,—
They trust in unknown wilds to find
At least the freedom of the mind;
And fixed as fate to danger dare,
If Liberty but flourish there.

Slowly the vapors rolled away,
And all the lengthened coast display,
The wish'd for shore—but bleak and drear,
Beyond their thought, its wilds appear:
Oh! 'twas a scene so gloomy all
Might well the firmest heart appal,
With awe the shiv'ring soul dismay,
And quench fond hope's last ling'ring ray.

The rushing tide with angry roar
Was dashing on the frozen shore,
And flung afar its foaming spray,
Where high the drifted snow-wreath lay—
Beyond, as far as stretch'd the eye,
Their scathed tops mingling with the sky,
And dark'ning all the prospect round,
Interminable forests frown'd.

The hero, though the battle roar,
Unmov'd may gaze the carnage o'er—
Resign'd and calm, his hopes on high,
Mid crack'ling flames the martyr die—
Heroic these—more daring far,
With Winter's giant force to war,
Where Famine o'er the wide domain,
In desolation held her reign.

Now while that lone ship shoreward flies,
With beating hearts and straining eyes,
And feeling- none had dared to speak,
Its anxious inmates throng the deck—
No aid nor shelt'ring spot around—
The frost-bound rocks returned no sound,
Save wild beasts' yell from savage den,
Or wilder yells of savage men!

With fainting heart, and failing eye,
Did not they weep, despair, and die?
No, to that God they kneel'd the while,
Whose love can make a desert smile—
In faith their Asylum they saw,
The land of Liberty and Law,
The Tyrant's dread—th' Oppressor's doom—
The Patriot's hope—the Exile's home—
Where Mind ennobles—Science soars,
And Conscience free, seeks, trusts, adores,
Where not *one* blot would shade the sun,
Were *Afric* but thy *wrongs* undone.

CORNELIA.

Newport, N. H. 1821.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY—No. IV.

And God said—Let there be light; and there was light.

Light is one of the most astonishing productions of the creative skill and power of God. It is the grand medium by which all his other works are discovered, examined, and understood, so far as they can be known. Its immense diffusion and extreme velocity are alone sufficient to demonstrate the being and wisdom of God. Light has been proved, by many experiments, to travel at the astonishing rate of 194,188 miles in *one second* of time! and comes from the sun to the earth in *eight minutes* 11 43-60 *seconds*, a distance of 95,513,794 English miles.

On the nature of the Sun there have been various conjectures. It was long thought that it was a vast *globe of fire*, 1,384,462 times larger than the earth; and that it was continually emitting from its body innumerable millions of fiery particles, which being extremely divided, answered for *light* and *heat*, without occasioning any *ignition* or *burning*, except when collected in the focus of a convex lens or burning glass. Against this opinion, however, many serious and weighty objections have been made; and it has been so pressed with difficulties, that philosophers have been obliged to look for a theory less repugnant to nature and probability. Dr. Herschel's discoveries, by means of his immensely magnifying telescopes, have, by general consent of philosophers, added a *new habitable world* to our system, which is the SUN. Without stopping to enter into *detail*, which would be improper here, it is sufficient to say, that these discoveries tend to prove, that what we call the *sun* is only the *atmosphere* of that luminary; that this atmosphere consists of various *elastic fluids*, that are more or less lucid and transparent; that as the clouds belonging to our earth are probably decompositions of some of the elastic fluids belonging to the atmosphere itself, so we may suppose that in the vast atmosphere of the sun, similar decompositions may take place, but with this difference, that the decompositions of the elastic fluids of the Sun are of a *phosphoric* nature, and are attended by lucid appearances, by giving out light. The body of the Sun he considers as hidden generally from us, by means of this luminous atmosphere; but what are called the *maculæ* or *spots* on the Sun, are real *openings* in this atmosphere, through which the *opaque body* of the Sun becomes visible—that this atmosphere itself is not *fiery* or *hot*, but is the instrument which God designed to act on caloric or latent heat; and that heat is only produced by the solar light acting upon and combining with the caloric or matter of fire contained in the air, and other substances which are heated by it.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the honorable Daniel Gookin, Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Rockingham, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims to the estate of ENOCH MOORE, late of Loudon, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 5th inst. being allowed for that purpose—hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on the last Wednesdays of February, March, April and May ensuing, from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M. of each of said days.

ABRAHAM TRUE,
JOSHUA LANE,
MOSES ROWELL, } Com'rs.

Loudon, Jan. 20, 1821. 37

FOR SALE.—A FARM in Bristol, (formerly New-Chester) containing about 70 acres of excellent land—well wooded and watered—a good young orchard, and situated within half a mile of Bristol Village—with a saw mill, grist mill, fulling mill, meeting-house, &c. near. Two hundred dollars paid down, and for the residue a liberal credit will be given.

THEOPHILUS SANBORN.

Bristol, Jan. 1821. 45

From the Columbian Register.

MR. BARBER,

Sir; You will benefit the cause of humanity by publishing the following recipe for the cure of that troublesome and very dangerous complaint, Catarch. I have myself been extremely ill of this complaint for a number of years, and this winter more so than usual—so much so as to give me alarming apprehensions for the final result. On mentioning my complaint to a lady of my acquaintance she directed me to take 1 oz. of Elecampane. 1 oz of sulphur—1 oz. of Licorice stick—have them well pulverised and made up with honey, and take of the same every morning, a piece of the size of a nutmeg. I have followed the prescription for 2 weeks, and find myself entirely cured of the disease. A SUBSCRIBER.

N. B. If honey is not to be obtained, good molasses will answer as a substitute.

New-Haven, Jan. 1821.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having been appointed by the honorable Daniel Gookin, Judge of Probate for the county of Rockingham, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all the claims of the creditors to the estate of WILLIAM H. DICKEY, late of Epsom, deceased, represented insolvent, under the administration of Thomas D. Merrill—give notice that we will attend at the house of Simon A. Heath, in said Epsom, to receive said claims, on the first Mondays of April, May, June and July, from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M. at which times the creditors will bring forward and support their claims.

JOSIAH SANBORN,
JOSIAH CROSBY.

Epsom, Jan. 24, 1821. 37

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of THOMAS BAKER, late of Concord, in the county of Rockingham, Watchmaker and Jeweller, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs; and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make immediate payment to

ABEL HUTCHINS, Adm'r

Concord, N. H. Jan. 25, 1821 37

HILLSBOROUGH, ss

JOHN HARRIS, Esquire, Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c for said county,

To JOHN BAKER, as he is Administrator of the estate of BENJAMIN BAKER, late of Fishersfield, in said county, deceased, intestate, and to all the heirs of said deceased, and all concerned, GREETING.

THE said Administrator is hereby cited to appear at the probate court, to be holden at Hopkinton, in said county, on the fifth day of June next, to render an account of his administration on said deceased's estate; and the said heirs and others concerned are likewise cited to appear at the time and place above mentioned to hear the account that may then be exhibited, and to offer what they have to object against the allowance thereof. And the said Administrator is ordered to give notice by causing this citation to be published three weeks successively in the New-Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette, printed at Concord, the last publication whereof to be at least three weeks before said court.

Given at Hopkinton, in said county, on the 23d day of January, anno domini, 1821.

By order of the Judge,

37 CH. H. ATHERTON, Register.

State of New-Hampshire.

CHESHIRE, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs at law of SAMUEL LITTLE, late of Springfield, in said county, gentleman, deceased, that a petition has been presented to me the subscriber, Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for the county aforesaid, by JOHN QUIMBY, administrator de bonis non of said deceased's estate, setting forth that the personal estate which belonged to the said Samuel, together with the land already sold, are not sufficient to pay the demands due from his estate; and praying that license may be granted him the said John to sell the reversion of that part of the real estate which belonged to said deceased, which was set off to his widow as her dower or thirds agreeably to law; and that I have assigned Wednesday the third day of May next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Isaac H Ely in Charlestown, in said county, to take the same into consideration, when and where the heirs aforesaid may shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ABEL PARKER.

January 17, 1821. 37

State of New-Hampshire.

CHESHIRE, ss.

NOTICE.—The commissioners appointed by the honorable Abel Parker, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Cheshire, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of Capt. SAMUEL LITTLE, late of Springfield, in said county, deceased, give notice that two months from the 17th day of January instant are allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that duty at the house of Nathan Stickney, in said town, on Saturday the 10th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. on said day.

NATHAN STICKNEY,
JAMES NOYES,
JOHN HOYT, } Com'rs.

Springfield, Jan. 22, 1821. 37

☞ *Look out for Runaways!*

ABSCONDED from the town of New-Durham, not long since, a man of common stature, named *John Willey*, aged about 23 years, of a dark complexion, dull, stupid, a very great eater and of weak judgment. Also, along with him, a stupid flirt-girl of a female, aged about 24, named *Lydia Doe*, to whom the said Willey pretended to be married, which is untrue; they were both so worthless that the town clerk refused to publish them. This is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting them on the credit of the town of N. Durham, as we are determined to pay no bills of expense that may accrue on their account after this date.

DAVID WILLEY,
SAMUEL LANGLEY,
EPH. HAMBERLIN, } Select'n of New-Durham.

New-Durham, Jan. 18, 1821 37

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALLISON & EVANS, was dissolved by mutual consent January 1st, 1821—all persons having demands or indebted to said firm, are requested to call on SAMUEL EVANS, who is authorised to settle the same.

JAMES ALLISON,
SAMUEL EVANS.

Dunbarton, Jan. 1821. 67

REMOVAL.—*JOHN H. SLACK*, Counsellor at Law, has removed from Goffstown to Pembroke Village, where he hopes, by the faithful discharge of the duties of his profession, to merit the patronage of a liberal public.

January 15, 1821. 36

LONGEVITY.

A gentleman who lately visited Deacon SAWYER, of Canterbury, in this state, who is now 92 years old, received from him the following account of his birth, family & descendants.—He was born in Reading, Mass. in the year 1728—was married, at the age of 21, in 1749—he lived with his first wife 23 years, who died 1772—he married again in 1773, & lived with his second wife 45 years, who died in 1818—he had 12 children by his first wife, & 8 by his second, 13 of whom lived to adult age, 2 having died in infancy: 5 now live in New-Hampshire, 5 in Massachusetts, 2 in Maine, 2 in Vermont, and the youngest, a daughter, now 31 years of age, in Ohio. The eldest son was killed in battle, at the time of the capture of General Burgoyne and his army, in the revolutionary war, 1777; 15 children are now living. He has according to his best recollection 98 grand children and 58 great grand children; and supposes there are more, and even some of the fourth generation from himself.—*Concord Observer.*

Concord Female Academy & Boarding School.

A GENTLEMAN of liberal education and experienced in teaching contemplates the establishment of a Seminary in Concord for the instruction of Young Ladies in the various parts of an accomplished education. It will be opened on the first Monday in April; and at the end of the second quarter there will be a Public Examination and Exhibition.

Any part or all the following branches will be taught, as desired.—Reading, Spelling, plain Sewing, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Philosophy, Astronomy Embroidery, Painting and Music. The Literary Branches will be taught, and the seminary will be superintended generally by himself;—two and probably three Female Instructors will be employed—one, to teach Painting and Music, a Lady from Providence, R. I. is already engaged.

The price of Tuition will vary from \$5 to \$2,50 per quarter, according to the Branches taught. Instruction on the Piano Forte will be 40 cents per Lesson in addition to the other tuition. Board will be provided in his own family, if desired, at an expense not exceeding \$1 75 per week. Every attention will be paid to the health and manners, as well as to the literary improvement of the Young Ladies committed to his care. A discount of 20 per cent will be made on the Tuition of Clergymen's daughters.

N. B. Reference is made for the probable character and permanency of the contemplated Seminary, to Col. *William A. Kent*, Mr. *Abel Hutchins*, *Albe Cady*, Esq. *Samuel Fletcher*, Esq. Hon. *Samuel Green* and *Isaac Hill*, Concord; His Excellency *Samuel Bell*, Chester; the Hon. *John Harris* and *Matthew Harvey*, Hopkinton; Hon. *Thomas Whipple*, Wentworth; Hon. *Jonathan Harvey*, Sutton; and the Hon. *Richard H Ayer*, Dunbarton.

Concord, Jan 1821. tf

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of public lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin in Missouri, on the first Monday of January next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

50 to 55 ranges 27 and 28 do.
51 to 55, range 29 do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next for the sale of

Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

50 to 56 in ranges 31, 32 and 33 do.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in range 1 and 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place on the first Monday in March next for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44 in ranges 3 and 4, east.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 36 to 44, in range 5 and 6, east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14 east of the 5th principal meridian line.

33, range 4, east do.
29, 30 & 31 5 do.
31, 32 & 33 6 do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.

11 to 13 10 and 11 do.
9 to 13 12 and 13 do.
8 to 12 14 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the third Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of 3d principal meridian line.

7 to 10 2
8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6
1, 8, 9 and 10 range 7, east
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 8.

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday of February next, for the sale of

Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line.

5 to 10 range 14 west of 2d principal meridian line

8, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next for the sale of

Townships 7, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and 4 east,
8 and 9 8
7, 8 and 2 7 and 8

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes.—The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order beginning with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

Sept. 25.

A good chance for a Merchant.

ABRAHAM STEARNS, Jr. offers for sale his stand in Swanzey, N. H. consisting of about 27 acres of land, a dwelling-house, with a store under the same roof, a good potash, barn, shed, &c. All which are offered very low for cash, or on a credit if wished, with or without a small stock of goods, and possession given any time when wished. The above mentioned stand being in the middle of the town, and no other merchant in the place, makes it a good opportunity for any one who wishes to engage in trade.

Swanzey, Dec. 20, 1820. 61

CASH FOR FURS.

CASH, and the highest price, given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, by

SAMUEL COVERLY, Jr.

At 46 Cornhill (up stairs) four doors from Market-street, Boston.

Dec. 26 1820. 4mn

Notice.

THE subscriber is duly appointed guardian over MOLLY HUSE and her property of Sandown in the County of Rockingham, and has taken upon him the same by giving bonds as the law directs. He therefore cautions all persons against trading with or trusting her, as there will be no debts of her contracting paid after this date.

ZACCHEUS BENNET.

Sandown January 20, 1821. 37

Thread Lace.

The town of Watertown, about seven miles from Boston, has become quite a manufacturing place. Besides several other establishments, there is one for the manufacture of Thread Lace. The machinery is very ingenious, and laces from half an inch to a yard and an half in breadth of any degree of fineness, and wrought to any pattern, are made, equally beautiful to those imported; and with this great advantage, that they are warranted not to unravel, if cut—and that they may be washed as often as the wearer pleases. Industry and perseverance ought always to have its reward.

There is also at Waltham, a Cotton Manufactory, which is said to be the largest and best managed in the United States; the machinery is superior, and is not surpassed by the most perfect in England. They now consume about *four hundred thousand pounds of Cotton annually*, and keep nearly 200 looms, moved by water in constant operation. The above are chiefly owned by individuals in Boston. *Boston Paper.*

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Grafton, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of improved land and buildings in the town of HAVERHILL, state and county aforesaid who have not paid their highway, town, state, county and school taxes for the year 1820—that unless they pay said taxes to me the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, so much of their land or buildings as will pay said taxes with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue at the house of Mr John Morse, innholder in said town, at two o'clock, P. M. of said day.

NAMES.	Town tax.	School tax.	State tax.	County tax	Highway tax
Wells river ferry and half the house	66	80	32	27	100
Amos Horn house, except two rooms owned by John Nelson, John Punchard occupant	49	60	24	20	75
Mills Olcott, mill at the mouth of Ammonoosuck river	66	80	32	27	100
Ross Coon, tavern and land near Haverhill corner	114	138	55	48	178

Credit to Coon tavern D. 3 83, balance due is D. 1,48.

STEPHEN MORSE, Collector.

Haverhill, Nov 24, 1820. 60

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Rockingham ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following taxes assessed upon the estate of THOMAS BRUCE, late of Londonderry, in said county, deceased, and taxed to the heirs of said Bruce for the year 1820, remaining unpaid, and no personal property can be found whereon distress can be made—Therefore so much of the real estate of said Bruce and taxed as aforesaid, lying in the easterly part of said Londonderry, being the home farm that said Bruce did live on in said Londonderry, will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said taxes, with incidental charges, at the store of Capt. William Choate, in said town, on the twenty-eighth day of March next, at two o'clock P. M. unless prevented by previous payment.

Town tax	D3 18
County tax	39
State tax	63
School tax	1 49

JOHN DUNCAN, Collector.

Londonderry, Jan. 22, 1821. 67

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Coos, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given that the taxes for the year 1820, upon the improved land of REUBEN SAWYER, of Indian stream, lying in Stewartstown in said county, lot numbered 11 in the 3d range remain unpaid, and that no personal property can be found whereon to make distress for satisfying the taxes assessed thereon—therefore so much of said land as will pay said taxes with all reasonable charges, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house of Jonathan Young, in said Stewartstown, on Monday the 2d day of April, 1821, at 11 o'clock, A. M. unless prevented by previous payment.

School tax	1 98
Town tax	55
State tax	88
County tax	94
School-house tax	2 75
	7 10

JONATHAN YOUNG, Collector.

Stewartstown, Jan. 23, 1821. 67

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Rockingham, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of LONDONDERRY, state and county aforesaid, who have not paid their highway school, town, state, and county taxes for the year 1820—that so much of their land as will pay said taxes together with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house of John Duncan, in said town, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of March next, at two o'clock, P. M. unless prevented by previous payment.

	Arable.	Mowing.	Pasture.	No. of acres.	Price pr acre	Am. carr'd out	Town tax.	County tax.	State tax.	School tax.	Highway tax.
Heirs of Ezekiel Chace			6	4	8	40	40	6	8	22	83
Peter Hall	7	8	34	8	136	136	24	39	93	227	
Jonathan Hastings				12	10	60	60	7	12	28	70
Joseph Proctor, jun.		1	1	4	8	41	41	5	8	19	47
Benjamin Kimball				12	8	48	48	6	10	23	56
Joseph Cops		1	1½	6	10	80	80	10	16	33	92
Samuel Chace		1½	4	10	8	40	40	5	8	19	46
Hasen Kimball				10	8	40	40	5	8	18	46
Samuel Chase				6½		42	42	5	8	20	40
David Sargent				1-4 1-2		8	8	1	2	4	8
Stephen Webster				6	8	24	24	3	5	11	28
Isaac Emerson				6	8	24	24	3	5	11	28
Abner Woodman				32	8	128	128	15	26	61	154
Peter Ayer				5	8	20	20	3	4	9	24
Samuel Clement				8	6	24	24	3	5	11	28
Samuel Pecker				4	8	16	16	2	3	8	19
Joseph Webster				25	8	100	100	12	20	47	115
Samuel Eaton				8	8	32	32	4	7	16	39
Samuel Webster				15	8	60	60	7	12	28	70
Daniel Chace				1 3-4	6	8	6	1	1	3	7

JOHN DUNCAN, Collector.

Londonderry, Jan. 22, 1821 37

NOTE—½ signifies one half.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Cheshire, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of STODDARD, State & County aforesaid who have not paid their county, State, town, school, highway and school-house taxes for the year 1820—that so much of their land as will pay said taxes together with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue at Isaac Duncan's tavern in said town on the first Monday of April next, at ten o'clock, A. M. unless prevented by previous payment.

Names of taxable persons.	No. of lot.	Range.	Pasture.	Acres of wild land	Val. wild land, &c	Valu. & High'y t.	Town tax.	School tax.	County tax.	State tax.	School-house tax.
					ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct
Seth Wheeler, E end	2	11			6	12	8	3	2	1	
Reuben Hodgman, north east corner	4	17	15		20	30	15	9	5	2	1
Thomas White	27	5		80	130	65	30	24	11	5	16
John Ball, jun. west end	22	2	4	54	50	45	27	17	7	3	11

FRANCIS MATSON, Collector.

Stoddard, Jan. 3, 1821. 37

FOR SALE,—A FARM in Deerfield, containing about sixty acres, which is pleasantly situated at Mount Delight, so called, and suitably divided into mowing, tillage pasture and woodland; and on which is a new convenient house, barn and cooper's shop, and also a number of apple trees, and is an eligible situation for a tanner or other mechanic;—a brook of water which is never dry runs through said farm which is about two miles from the congregational meeting-house in said town.—Also for sale, about forty acres, consisting of pasture sufficient to keep four cows, and the residue excellent woodland—the front part of which land is fenced with good stone wall of about one hundred rods in length, and which is situated about one mile from the aforesaid meeting-house. The aforesaid premises will be sold at a reasonable price for cash or good approved security. For further information inquire of the subscriber.

SETH FOGG.

Deerfield, Jan. 12, 1821. 36

NOTICE.—This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting *Eliphalet Bailey*, an indented boy to the subscriber, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JAMES B STRAW.

Warner, Jan. 22, 1821. 37

WHEREAS *Betsey*, my wife, has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner, and utterly refuses to live with me, and manifests a disposition to run me in debt—I therefore forbid any person from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM CURRIER.

New-Chester, Jan. 23, 1821. 37

FROM A DUMFRIES PAPER.

Several years ago, a farmer who resided in the immediate neighborhood of Lochmaben, kept a gander, who not only had a great trick of wondering himself, but also delighted in piloting forth his cackling harem to weary themselves in circumnavigating their native lake, or in straying amidst forbidden fields on the opposite shore. Wishing to check this vagrant habit, he one day seized the gander just as he was about to spring into the pure bread of his favorite element, and tying a huge fishing hook to his leg, to which was attached a part of a dead frog, he suffered him to proceed upon his voyage of discovery. As had been anticipated, this bate soon caught the eye of a greedy pike which swallowing the deadly hook, not only arrested the progress of the astonished gander, but forced him to perform half a dozen of sommersets on the surface of the water! For some time the struggle was most amusing; the fish pulling, and the bird screaming with all its might; the one attempting to fly and the other to swim from the invisible enemy; the gander the one moment losing and the next regaining his center of gravity and casting between the while many a rueful look at his snow-white fleet of geese and goslings, who cackled out their sympathy for their afflicted commodore. At length victory declared in favour of the feathered angler, who, bearing away for the nearest shore, landed on the smooth green grass one of the finest pikes ever caught in the Castle-loch. This adventure is said to have cured the gander of his propensity for wandering; but on this point we are inclined to be a little sceptical; particularly as we lately heard that, at the reservoir near Glasgow, the country people are in the habit of employing ducks in this novel mode of fishing. We cannot, to be sure, vouch for this last fact; but, in the days of yore, hawks were taught to *bring down* woodcocks and muirfowl, and why might not a similar course of training enable ducks to *bring up* pike and perch?

SHIPPING FURS.

CASH and the highest price paid for all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, by

WILCOMB & TARLETON.

Concord, Jan. 8, 1821. tf

For Sale

A GOOD FARM, situated in Bridgewater N. H. containing three hundred acres, of which about fifty-five acres is intervale—the remainder wood and pasture land; it is well watered and is on the main road leading from Concord to Plymouth, and seven miles from the latter place: the buildings are good and convenient, consisting of a house barn cider house, sheds, &c. On the same are two good orchards producing forty barrels of cider yearly—likewise, a Sawmill, in the vicinity of which is plenty of timber. A meeting house and school-house stand on the above premises.

Also, fifty acres of land in said Bridgewater, on which is a barn 32 by 40 feet; about twenty acres under improvement as mowing and pasture.

Also, twenty-five acres in said Bridgewater, lot No. 55, second division adjoining land of Daniel Cass—part under improvement.

Also, two shares in Pemissewasett Bridge.

Any person wishing to purchase all or a part of the above property, can have as good a bargain as can be had in the State of New-Hampshire. Conditions one half the pay down—a liberal credit for the remainder. Apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ROBERT CRAIG.

Bridgewater, Jan. 1, 1821 tf

VALUABLE SALES.

TO be sold, and possession given as may be agreed, the noted FARM in Jefferson, Coos, lately owned by Joseph Whipple, Esq. deceased, heretofore occupied by Samuel Plaisted, Esquire. Said farm contains 600 acres; one half of which are intervale of the first quality, and 200 acres of intervale are now cultivated in mowing and tillage and there is manure enough on the place to make it produce hay sufficient to support 100 cattle and as many sheep. The buildings consist of

1 Two Story House	42 by 38 feet
with an addition	27 by 13
1 Barn	113 by 34
1 Ditto	34 by 34
1 Stable	50 by 36
1 Granary	34 by 34
1 Smith's Shop and a work Shop.	

24 cows 6 good working cattle and 18 young cattle, with about 50 sheep and hogs, and the farming and dairy utensils will be sold with the farm; and all on credit, if applied for soon, for 3200 dollars, to any one who will give good security for the payment.

Also 3000 acres of land in Bethlehem, Grafton county, and 3000 acres in each of the towns of Colebrook and Columbia, in Coos county. Daniel Harvey, Esq. of Colebrook is agent for the lands in Columbia and Colebrook. Mr. Willis Wilder is agent for the lands in Bethlehem. After viewing the farm, apply to AARON HILL, at the Post Office in Boston.

January 1, 1821. tf

ALL persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting MOSES MEDER, a town pauper; the subscriber has contracted with the town of Alton for his support and will therefore pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JONATHAN GILMAN.

Alton, Jan. 3, 1821. 36

☞ *TO THOSE AFFLICTED!!*

THE following letter from that respectable gentleman Col. Nathan Fisher, Post-Master, Westborough, Ms. must be highly interesting!

Respected Friend,

I would just observe that I have been very dangerously hurt by means of my horse being frightened when in a small waggon, was kicked four times, bruised and wounded very much and confined to my bed four weeks, the doctor advised to bitter herbs and poulticing, &c. I did not think of *Dr. Jebb's celebrated Liniment*, prepared by you at first, but soon thought of it, and mentioned it to my doctor; he advised to try it, and it proved almost the only means of my recovery. My knee was very much hurt; it was the only thing that appeared to give relief and take down the swelling and as I really think preserved it—I mention this &c. because it is very strange that people don't always keep a bottle of this excellent Liniment at hand, for wounds and bruises of any kind. I believe it to be the best ever made use of.

Dr Relfe's Asthmatic Pills and your Botanical Drops are from a full and complete trial, in many cases the most efficacious and sure remedies of any ever yet offered to the public, in my opinion. & I have wondered that people don't always keep them constantly for use. The Asthmatic Pills give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds & coughs as no one can believe unless he makes the trial; but you will be tired of my observations therefore I subscribe myself yours &c

NATHAN FISHER.

Westboro' Aug. 10th, 1816.

To W. T. Conway,
No. 1, Banstead-Place, Common-st. Boston.

These Medicines, together with all *those justly esteemed and highly approved* Medicines, prepared by "W T. Conway," are sold by *his special appointment* only.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the estate of DAVID BURLEY, late of Meredith, deceased, are hereby desired to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

her
MOLEY X BURLEY, Adm'x.
mark.

Meredith, Jan. 13, 1821. 36

The Postmaster General issued, some two or three years ago, to all Deputy Postmasters, a standing order, to give notice to the Printer thereof of any newspaper which should remain in their offices, respectively, uncalled for, or not taken up by the person to whom it should be addressed, and to state whether the person refused to receive the paper, or was dead, had removed, and if so where to. This order, we believe, has been generally observed by the gentlemen to whom it was given, but having reason to believe that it was in some instances neglected, we promised, in the course of last summer, if any case of such neglect should come to our knowledge, to lay it before the Postmaster General in order that the delinquent might be dealt with accordingly. Such an instance of neglect having occurred at a distant post office not long since, and the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, we have the pleasure to state, that he immediately *dismissed the offender from office*. We deem it proper to mention the fact, for the information of publishers as well as post-masters, and as an assurance that information of similar misconduct, from any quarter, will be promptly attended to by the Postmaster General. We take this opportunity to offer our thanks to those gentlemen of the Post-Office establishment, in various parts of the country, who have in numerous instances, given us the information referred to above, and for other good offices in preventing the miscarriage of our paper, &c.—*Nat. Int.*

New Boot and Shoe Factory.

ELLIOT CHICKERING, would inform his friends and old customers, that he has taken the shop one door north of the Phenix Hotel, (entrance at the south door fronting the Hotel) where he shall be happy to receive any commands in his line, however small they shall be attended to with punctuality and dispatch. He flatters himself from the very liberal encouragement he formerly received in this place, and by using his best exertions to procure the best of stock workmen and the newest fashions, that he shall merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

All orders by post or otherwise shall be attended to.

Concord Jan. 22, 1821. 38

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN KIMBALL & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th instant. All persons having demands against said firm, and all indebted to them, are requested to settle with Jeremiah Page, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

JOHN KIMBALL,
JEREMIAH PAGE.

Dunbarton, Jan. 9, 1821. 38

NOTICE.—The subscriber having been appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Hillsborough, administrator of the estate of NATHANIEL NOYES late of Salisbury, in said county, trader, deceased—all persons having demands against said estate are requested to exhibit them for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to ELIPHALET EMERY, Administrator, or to

PARKER NOYES, his Attorney.

Jan. 1821 36

Remedy for Hard Times.

CASH, and a fair price given at the New-Hampshire State Prison for Barrel Staves, with a proportion of heading to work the same. One dollar a hundred (gross) will be paid for good Bbl. hoop poles.

Articles of manufacture from the Stone, Smith and Cooper's Shops for sale at reduced prices and warranted good.

Several pair of Mill Stones very handsomely wrought, and of good quality, very low. Indian Corn and Rye will be received in payment delivered at the Prison for hammered Stone of any dimensions usually cut, which may be had at short notice.

M. C. PILSBURY, Warden.

Concord, Dec. 13, 1820. tf

Presents for Children.

HILL & MOORE, Booksellers, Concord N. H.

HAVE just received the following, among other additions to their collection of JUVENILE BOOKS:

Select Rhymes for the Nursery; Jack of all trades; A Present for a little Boy; London, a descriptive Poem; Patty Primrose, or the Parsonage House; the first Catechism for Children, containing common things necessary to be known at an early age—by David Blair; Biography for Girls, or Moral and instructive examples for the Female Sex—by Mr. Pilkington; Hayes' Stories for children; Innocent Poetry; A Present to Children; My friend, or incidents in Life, founded on truth; Hannah More's Search after Happiness, to which is added Joseph made known to his brethren; Virtue and Innocence; the Little Islanders, or blessings of Industry; Julia and the Pet Lamb, or good temper and compassion rewarded; Memoirs of the little man and little maid; Youthful Amusements; The Tulip, containing twelve trifles for children; The Daisy, or cautionary stories in verse; The Friend of Youth, containing conversations on a variety of useful subjects; Cobwebs to catch flies, or dialogues in short sentences; Catechism of Nature; Hymns for infant minds; Tales of the Poor, or infant sufferings; The Cries of London; The Mother's Present, containing much useful information; The Father's Present; Lessons for Children, by Mrs. Barbauld; Evening Tales, or Amusements for Youth; Industry and Idleness, a pleasing tale; Natural History of 48 Birds; People of all Nations; Urania, or the insufficiency of human attainments; Limed Twigs to catch young birds; Chapter of Accidents and remarkable events; The Parents' Present to their happy family; Original Poems calculated to improve the minds of Youth; Harvest Home representing the progress of wheat in a series of elegant engravings; Dr. Goldsmith's Elegy on that glory of her sex, Mrs Mary Blaize; The Bracelets, by Maria Edgeworth; History of little Goody Two-shoes, &c &c.

The above and a great variety of smaller picture books, are adorned with neat cuts, representing and illustrating the several subjects.

Elegant and common Pocket Bibles; Prayer Books; Psalm Books and Testaments; neat and elegant editions of various works of taste, suitable for presents.

H. & M. are constantly adding to their stock of Books and Stationary every article in their line usually called for.

☞ Any book or other article sent for by stage or post, if not on hand, will be procured at short notice. Jan. 15.

Just received and for sale at Hill and Moore's Bookstore—

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of the existing Controversy between Unitarians and Orthodox (so called)—by an OBSERVER. [This work is written by a gentleman whose liberal views and candid inquiries have long since acquired him the esteem of the enlightened of the community.]